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Part I

Annual Estimates, 1919-1943

A Character of the Estimates

The annual estimates of national product follow the concepts formulated in *National Product in Wartime* (National Bureau of Economic Research, 1945); but from the detailed data presented here, several other totals can be derived.

Tables I 1-I 19 set forth the estimates, component by component, and indicate sources of the data and the mode of derivation, sometimes in the table proper but more often in the notes. The estimates rest upon those already published by the National Bureau, particularly on commodity flow and capital formation, 1919-33, and on national income, 1919-38; and exploit the Department of Commerce's work for recent years, both on the flow of finished goods and on gross national product and its components. But changes in our original estimates had to be made, to take advantage of new data and to establish greater consistency with the Department of Commerce totals used as extrapolation bases for recent years.

1 *Flow of Commodities to Consumers*

The value of commodities—perishable, semidurable, and durable—flowing to consumers at cost to them, was originally estimated for 1919-33 on the basis of Census and other data—the description and results being given in detail in *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation,* Vol. One (National Bureau of Economic Research, 1938); and was extrapolated through 1938 by various sample series (*ibid.,* and *Bulletin 74,* National Bureau, June 1939).

Two major adjustments were made in these earlier estimates of the flow of commodities to consumers, in current prices. The first was to allow for business use of passenger cars and related products. In the original estimates no allowance was made, largely for lack of a basis upon which to calculate the share of the current output of passenger cars, parts, tires, gasoline, etc. purchased for and used by individuals in pursuit of their business. In preparing the Department of Commerce current series on the flow of finished goods to consumers W. H. Shaw estimated this share to be 30 percent, and we applied this percentage uniformly throughout the period to the totals for passenger cars, parts, tires, and other related products. This adjustment affected the estimates for all years from 1919 on.

The second adjustment applied to the years after 1933 alone: for the old bases for extrapolation beyond 1933, then current series on retail sales, were substituted Shaw's more comprehensive and reliable estimates, prepared at the Department of Commerce. The latter were based upon full consideration of Census data for 1939 as well as upon intensive utilization of all current annual samples.

For the values in 1929, as distinct from current prices, additional adjustments were made. An error in the procedure used originally in converting consumer durable (and producer durable) commodities to 1929 prices necessitated one of these adjustments. The other was called for by the availability of more comprehensive, and hence, more suitable price indexes for the years after 1933 than were at hand when our original estimates for 1934-38 were adjusted for price changes.

The resulting differences between the present estimates of commodity flow to consumers and those originally published by the National Bureau, both in current prices, are summarized in Table I a. As should have been expected, the allowance for business use of passenger cars and related products reduced the commodity flow to consumers. Since passenger cars and related products appear in all three commodity groups—gasoline and oil in the perishable, tires in the semidurable, and the cars and parts in the durable—the estimates for each group are smaller. However, the reduction is negligible, both absolutely and relatively, in the perishable and semidurable categories; and is substantial only in the durable, of which passenger cars and parts constitute a large proportion. The additional adjustment for 1934-38 has served to augment the proportional reduction due to the allowance for business use of passenger cars and related products. For the semidurable and durable groups, but not for the perishable, the absolute and proportional reduction from the original to the present estimates was larger for 1934-38 than for 1919-33.

The procedures by which we originally estimated commodity flow to consumers and those Shaw used in his work at the Department of Commerce differ mainly in the treatment of passenger cars and related products. Consequently, after the former had been adjusted for business use our present estimates and Shaw's

TABLE I a
Commodity Flow to Consumers
Earlier NBER and Present Estimates Compared, 1919-1938
(averages per year, dollar figures in billions, current prices)

	PRESENT ESTIMATES (1)	EARLIER NBER ESTIMATES (2)	AVERAGE DIFFERENCE (1 - 2) (3)	PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE (% OF 2) (4)
1919-1933				
1 Perishable	23.7	24.1	−0.4	−1.5
2 Semidurable	10.2	10.5	−0.3	−2.7
3 Durable	6.4	7.2	−0.8	−10.9
4 All commodities (1 + 2 + 3)	40.3	41.8	−1.4	−3.4
1934-1938				
5 Perishable	24.3	24.3	0.0	0.0
6 Semidurable	8.1	8.7	−0.6	−6.9
7 Durable	5.4	6.2	−0.8	−12.9
8 All commodities (5 + 6 + 7)	37.9	39.2	−1.3	−3.3

COLUMN 1

LINE
1-3,
5-7 Col. 2 of Tables I 1, I 2, and I 3.

COLUMN 2

1-3 Col. 1 of Tables I 1, I 2, and I 3.
5-7 National Bureau *Bulletin 74* (June 1939), Table 1.

agree closely (Table I b, lines 1-4). The differences, minor for each commodity group, are due to slight changes Shaw made in the apportionment of total output between finished and unfinished on the basis of new data in the Census of 1939 and other sources not available when the original estimates for 1919-33 were prepared; minor changes in classification; and more precise adjustments for exports and imports. This close agreement made the use of Shaw's series for extrapolation of our totals beyond 1933 all the more justifiable.

In contrast, the present estimates of commodity flow to consumers differ considerably from the Department of Commerce's corresponding component of gross national product (Department of Commerce definition). On the average they are almost $4 billion per year larger (Table I b, lines 5-7). The excess is concentrated in the nondurable group (a combination of perishable and semidurable), that in consumer durables being negligible. Shaw's series on commodity flow to consumers, likewise

TABLE I b
Commodity Flow to Consumers
Present and Other Current Estimates Compared, 1929-1942
(averages per year, dollar figures in billions, current prices)

	PRESENT ESTIMATES (1)	OTHER ESTIMATES (2)	AVERAGE DIFFERENCE (1 - 2) (3)	PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE (% OF 2) (4)
COMPARISON WITH SHAW'S ESTIMATES, 1929-1942				
1 Perishable	25.6	25.8	−0.2	−0.8
2 Semidurable	9.2	8.7	+0.5	+5.4
3 Durable	6.0	6.1	−0.1	−1.7
4 All commodities (1 + 2 + 3)	40.8	40.6	+0.2	+0.4
COMPARISON WITH DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL PRODUCT COMPONENTS, 1939-1942				
5 Nondurable	42.4	38.8	+3.6	+9.3
6 Durable	7.4	7.3	+0.1	+0.7
7 All commodities (5 + 6)	49.8	46.1	+3.7	+8.0
COMPARISON OF TWO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ESTIMATES: SHAW'S (COL. 1) AND NATIONAL PRODUCT COMPONENTS, 1939-1942				
8 Nondurable	42.1	38.8	+3.3	+8.5
9 Durable	7.5	7.3	+0.2	+2.6
10 All commodities (8 + 9)	49.6	46.1	+3.5	+7.5

COLUMN 1

LINE
1-3,
5 & 6 See notes to Table I a, col. 1.
8 & 9 Col. 3 of Tables I 1, I 2, and I 3.

COLUMN 2

1-3 See notes to col. 1, lines 8 and 9.
5, 6,
8 & 9 *Survey of Current Business*, April 1944, p. 13, Table 10.

prepared at the Department of Commerce, is $3.5 billion per year larger than the Department's second series, derived as part of gross national product, the excess again being concentrated in nondurables (Table I b, lines 8-10).

The differences are due largely to the way in which the Department of Commerce estimates commodity flow to consumers in its series on gross national product: from total gross national product—the sum of national income and other items (depreciation and depletion, business taxes, etc.)—it subtracts government expenditures, private gross capital formation, and an independently calculated flow of services to consumers. In general,

national product totals calculated by the flow of income method fall somewhat short of totals that are sums of separate estimates of the flow of goods to consumers and capital formation (i.e., final product categories). Hence, any final product category derived as a residual, i.e., by subtracting, from a total based on income flows, other final product categories calculated directly, would be smaller than an estimate derived independently. The concentration of this shortage in nondurables in the Department of Commerce residual estimate of the flow of commodities to consumers is due to the peculiarities of the apportionment of the total between the two subgroups, and is in large degree fortuitous.

For reasons given below, in our present estimates this residual approach is applied to the category of services flowing to consumers. Having decided to do this, we had to estimate the flow of *commodities* to consumers directly instead of as a residual. Hence the present estimates, closely agreeing with Shaw's but larger than those calculated by the Department of Commerce as a component of gross national product, have been retained.

2 *Flow of Services to Consumers*

Like the series published earlier by the National Bureau, the present estimates of the flow of services to consumers are derived as a residual: by subtracting from national income net capital formation and commodity flow to consumers, both subtrahend and diminuend being calculated directly and independently from diverse sources. Choice of this residual procedure involves a twofold decision: (a) to use, as a controlling total, national income estimated as the sum of income payments and undistributed profits originating in the various industries; (b) in combining this controlling total with estimates of final product categories, to derive as a residual the flow of services to consumers rather than any other final product category.

The first decision would have no effect upon the residual estimates were national income totals derived as the sum of income flows identical with those derived as the sum of final product categories, each computed directly and independently. But national income calculated by the income flow approach is consistently less than the sum of independently approximated final

product categories, as indicated by the estimates of Clark Warburton, Harold Barger, and Shaw.[1] The decision, therefore, involves a choice between two totals that differ significantly, though the percentage difference does not exceed 5 percent; and the difference affects the category estimated as a residual.

It is easy to point out omissions in any national income total based upon the income flow procedure; several are listed and their magnitudes approximated in *National Income and Its Composition* (National Bureau of Economic Research, 1941) II, 419-35. One is, therefore, inclined at first to consider the larger of any two national income totals as the more comprehensive and hence the more reliable; and this would lead to choosing the larger total, calculated as the sum of independently derived estimates of final product components. But further reflection casts serious doubt upon the assumption that the larger total, calculated by the final product approach, covers net income yielding activities in the economy more adequately. It is easy to underestimate the extent to which commodities that are in their final physical shape and services that by their character are not necessarily confined to final consumers are used by individuals in their business capacity and, therefore, represent unfinished rather than final goods. Thus, in any area covered, it is easy to suspect an inherent upward bias in a national income total estimated by the final product method.

As both approaches have potential and sometimes clearly recognizable imperfections, the choice of one as a controlling total is a matter of judgment. In earlier National Bureau publications the total estimated by the flow of income method was favored on the ground that even in estimates of *commodity* flow, lack of adequate data compel a greater use of approximations than was necessary in the flow-of-income estimates; and that for services in particular, an independent estimate of flow to consumers would be difficult and subject to a wide margin of error. While two independent estimates of services have since been made, and while undoubtedly more data made for better direct estimates of final

[1] See *Studies in Income and Wealth* (National Bureau of Economic Research), Vol. Three, 1939, pp. 319-80; Vol. Four, 1942, particularly pp. 66-87; and a comparison of Shaw's estimates of the flow of goods to consumers with that derived as a residual by the Department of Commerce, Table I d, below.

commodity flows, it seems to us that the advantage of greater accuracy combined with adequately comprehensive coverage still lies with national income totals based on the flow of payments and of undistributed net gains. Moreover, they can be allocated by industrial origin, type of payment, and for some years by size among various groups of income recipients. And it is of distinct advantage to associate the final product divisions with totals subject to these other apportionments and distributions.

The decision is a temporary expedient. It might have been avoided had we scrutinized both the flow of income and final product estimates closely all the way back to 1919, and effected a reconciliation between them. While preferable to the embarrassment of having to choose between two over-all totals, both somewhat out of line, such reconciliation, for lack of adequate data, would still necessitate many forced judgments. Furthermore, as most of the additional information is for recent years and the Department of Commerce is working intensively on both approaches, it did not seem advisable to try to get a solution that could not be more than a makeshift. Until the Department achieves the reconciliation needed a choice must be made; and here it is in favor of using as a controlling total national income derived by the flow of incomes approach.

Once this first decision has been made, the second—to derive as a residual the flow of services to consumers rather than any other final product category—reflected the judgment that it is for this sizable category that data are least adequate. As compared with the other large components (the three groups of commodity flow to consumers, producer durables, and construction) the estimate of the service flow to consumers is based upon the scantiest data, and involves decisions concerning apportionment between business and final use that are least controlled by adequate information. Our production censuses are primarily for commodities; our current samples cover chiefly commodity production and handling; and the large flow of services, because of their intangible and heterogeneous character, is still a quantity whose estimate by the direct approach, based upon independent data, is hazardous. Here again the decision is forced by gaps in the present information, and may be different when further work in the field has been done.

TABLE I c

Flow of Services to Consumers
Present Residual Estimates Compared with Earlier NBER, Other Current, and Alternative Estimates, 1919-1943
(all include imputed rent and direct taxes; averages per year, dollar figures in billions, current prices)

		PRESENT RESIDUAL ESTIMATES (1)	OTHER ESTIMATES (2)	AVERAGE DIFFERENCE (1 - 2) (3)	PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE (% OF 2) (4)
	COMPARISON WITH EARLIER NBER ESTIMATES				
1	1919-1933	22.8	21.4	+1.4	+6.6
2	1934-1938	21.4	18.8	+2.6	+14.0
	COMPARISON WITH BARGER'S ESTIMATES				
3	1921-1928	23.5	25.6	−2.1	−8.2
4	1929-1938	22.8	24.3	−1.5	−6.2
5	1921-1938	23.1	24.9	−1.8	−7.1
	COMPARISON WITH SHAW'S ESTIMATES				
6	1929-1938	22.8	26.3	−3.5	−13.2
	COMPARISON WITH SHAW'S AND DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL PRODUCT COMPONENT ESTIMATES, 1939-1942				
7	With Shaw's	28.1	30.2	−2.1	−6.9
8	With national product component	28.1	29.7	−1.6	−5.5
	COMPARISON WITH ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATE DERIVED BY EXTRAPOLATION (NOT AS RESIDUAL)				
9	1919-1943	23.7	27.8	−4.1	−14.6

COLUMN 1

LINE

Table I 4A, col. 2.

COLUMN 2

1 & 2 Data underlying estimates in *National Income and Its Composition,* I, 285, Table 41.

3-5 *Outlay and Income in the United States* (National Bureau of Economic Research, 1942), Table 22, p. 228, plus direct taxes (Table I 4A, col. 7).

6 & 7 *Survey of Current Business,* June 1944, p. 11, Table 2, plus direct taxes (Table I 4A, col. 7).

8 *Survey,* April 1944, p. 13, Table 10, line 19, plus direct taxes (Table I 4A, col. 7), plus *net* imputed rent (Shaw's gross, *Survey,* June 1944, p. 9, multiplied by 40 percent, the NBER ratio of net to gross in 1938).

9 Table I 4B, col. 3.

The present estimates of the flow of services to consumers are larger than the earlier, derived by the same method and published by the National Bureau (Table I c, lines 1 and 2), because the original estimates of national income were retained; the adjustments in the net capital formation totals, though minor

before 1934, were downward; and the estimates of commodity flow to consumers were reduced by an allowance for the business use of passenger cars and related products. As the diminuend was unaffected and the subtrahend reduced, the residual—the flow of services to consumers—is larger than in the original series.

However, though the present estimates are larger on the average than the original, the total is still smaller than that derived directly from independent data. They average somewhat less than $2 billion short of Barger's (lines 3-5). Since Shaw's estimates are even larger than Barger's, owing chiefly to more comprehensive coverage, our totals are short of Shaw's by an annual average of $3.5 billion (line 6). Finally, the Department of Commerce estimate of services as part of gross national product, while computed directly rather than as a residual, is somewhat smaller than Shaw's, but still exceeds the present estimate by an average of $1.6 billion per year (line 8).[2]

From the several independent estimates of the flow of services an approximation can be made for this category that would parallel the present residual series for 1919 through 1943, but would be based upon an extrapolation of the most recent independent estimate, that by Shaw, through the years prior to 1929. This alternative series is on the average some $4 billion per year larger than the residual series, or about 15 percent of the former (Table I c, line 9). There is little question that this alternative series gives a more reliable picture of *year to year* variations in the flow of services to consumers than the present or the old residual series: for several reasons short term fluctuations in a service total derived as a residual are erratic.[3] But the main question, whether the average level of the residual series is a better approximation to the average service flow to consumers; or, if somewhat too low, tends to offset any possible exaggerations in the other final product components, cannot be answered definitively.

The twofold decision, discussed above, means that we use the

[2] The service component of the gross national product total in the Department of Commerce estimate excludes imputed rents. Were the latter included, the Department of Commerce estimate of services would exceed the present by a substantially greater amount than is indicated in Table I c. For 1938 our estimate of individuals' net imputed rent is $1.4 billion (*National Income and Its Composition*, II, Table F 5, p. 735).

[3] *Ibid.*, I, 283 ff.

present residual estimate in deriving any larger totals. But naturally, students more concerned with the flow of services itself than with it as part of a larger total, may prefer the series given in detail in Table I 4B or some other alternative based upon a different approach.

3 *Flow of Goods to Consumers*

The total flow of goods to consumers is a sum of commodities and services. The several adjustments, discussed above, in its components yield a series fairly close both to those published earlier by the National Bureau and to the two current Department of Commerce series (Table I d).

TABLE I d

Flow of Goods to Consumers
Present and Other Estimates Compared, 1919-1943
(all include imputed rent and direct taxes; averages per year, dollar figures in billions, current prices)

	PRESENT ESTIMATES (1)	OTHER ESTIMATES (2)	AVERAGE DIFFERENCE (1 - 2) (3)	PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE (% OF 2) (4)
COMPARISON WITH EARLIER NBER ESTIMATES				
1 1919-1933	63.1	63.1	0.0	0.0
2 1934-1938	59.3	58.0	+1.3	+2.3
COMPARISON WITH SHAW'S ESTIMATES				
3 1929-1938	60.0	63.4	−3.3	−5.3
COMPARISON WITH DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL PRODUCT COMPONENT				
4 1939-1943	82.2	79.8	+2.3	+2.9
COMPARISON OF SHAW'S (COL. 1) AND DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL PRODUCT COMPONENT				
5 1939-1942	79.7	75.8	+3.9	+5.2

COLUMN 1

LINE

1-4 Table I 5, col. 5.

5 *Survey of Current Business,* June 1944, p. 11, Table 2, plus direct taxes (Table I 4A, col. 7).

COLUMN 2

1 & 2 *National Income and Its Composition,* I, 137, Table 1, col. 4.

3 See note to col. 1, line 5.

4 & 5 *Survey of Current Business,* April 1944, p. 13, Table 10, line 16, plus direct taxes plus net imputed rent (see note to Table I c, col. 2, line 8; imputed rent assumed the same in 1943 as in 1942).

In both the present and the earlier derivation, the flow of goods to consumers is in essence the difference between national income (measured by the flow of incomes approach) and net capital formation (measured independently). Since we have retained the original estimates of national income for 1919-38 and since for 1919-33 revisions in capital formation canceled over the period, the average of the residual—flow of goods to consumers, in current prices—is identical in the present and earlier published estimates (line 1). For 1934-38, however, more recent data led to a smaller estimate of net capital formation, and to a correspondingly larger flow of goods to consumers (line 2)—on the average slightly more than 2 percent larger than the earlier published totals for 1934-38.

The present estimate of the flow of goods to consumers is lower than Shaw's, in which all components are derived independently (line 3). Yet the difference is only slightly more than 5 percent of Shaw's total because the excess in his service component is offset in part by the shortages in his commodity components; and, of course, constitutes a much lower percentage of the flow of goods to consumers than of any of its components.

While the present estimates are somewhat smaller than Shaw's, they are larger than the Department of Commerce second series, calculated as part of gross national product by the residual method (line 4). They are thus between the two Department of Commerce estimates. If the prospective reconciliation of the two approaches gives a final total between the two, it will closely approximate the present estimates; although its distribution between commodities and services might still differ somewhat from that in the present estimates.[4]

4 *Capital Formation*

In the peacetime concept of national product, war goods are treated as a species of capital whose use is to help sustain or increase the flow of goods to the country's population. Hence,

[4] The analysis in *National Product in Wartime,* Part II, uses the Department of Commerce estimates of the flow of commodities to consumers, i.e., similar to that in col. 2, line 4 (excluding imputed rent). The reason for not using the present estimates was a desire to retain consistency with the Department of Commerce estimates for 1939-43 except for the all-important problems of pricing war production and defining net national product in wartime. See also note 6.

the corresponding *net* national product total excludes consumption of war goods and includes only net additions to the stock of war goods (finished, unfinished, or war plants); and the corresponding *gross* national product total is, in addition, gross of the current consumption of war plants. In the wartime concept of national product, the aims of the armed conflict are considered as being on a par with the satisfaction of consumer wants, and therefore a final purpose. All finished war goods ready for use in armed conflict are then final goods—like the finished commodities and services that flow to consumers. Hence, the corresponding *net* national product total includes all finished war goods, durable and nondurable, as well as net additions to the inventory of unfinished war goods and to the stock of war plants; and the corresponding *gross* national product is, in addition, gross of the current consumption of war plants.

The difference between the peace- and wartime concepts is in the treatment of capital formation; the flow of goods to consumers is measured the same way in both. As a component of national product, peacetime concept, capital formation is the sum of new construction, whether for war or other purposes (both excluding maintenance repairs); flow of producer durable equipment to final users, including war types; net flow into all inventories, except final consumers'; net changes in claims against foreign countries, no matter how originated in the production process. In deriving national product in accordance with the wartime concept, it is more practicable to confine capital formation to nonwar, i.e., exclude from construction, durable equipment, inventory change, and claims against foreign countries everything covered under war output; and attempt to measure whatever *war* capital formation enters the broader category of war output. It is capital formation as a component of peacetime national product that is most comparable with the earlier estimates of capital formation; consequently, the present estimates of capital formation, peacetime concept, are compared with the earlier published estimates.

For two of the four components—net flow to inventories and net changes in claims against foreign countries—the earlier published estimates have been retained. The former item should have been expanded since the earlier estimates did not cover govern-

ment inventories. But no such revision was feasible. Limitations of data confined revisions to the two quantitatively important components—construction and producer durable equipment.

In the original estimates of construction, two approaches were tried: one based upon the flow of construction materials, the other upon direct data on new construction in various sectors (residential, farm, public utility, government, etc.). The second was chosen in estimating capital formation, for it alone yields a total exclusive of maintenance and minor repairs. The series can more easily be kept up to date, and gives an estimate of new construction in which user categories can be distinguished.

The reason for revising these earlier estimates of new construction, based upon diverse data for the several user categories, lay in the accretion of new information and the availability of new comprehensive estimates—primarily the work of Lowell J. Chawner, but continued and revised at the Department of Commerce. It seemed better to adopt these new estimates since the definitions and methods were quite similar to those by which our original series were prepared. Likewise, more recent information was used in adjusting the current dollar value series for changes in prices.

For 1919-33 the revision did not cause any material change in average construction (Table I e, line 1). For 1934-38, however, the new data give an average about 12 percent lower than the earlier level (line 6).

In producer durables the main adjustment was the allowance for business use of passenger cars and related products, already discussed in connection with the estimates of commodity flow to consumers. This allowance tended to make the gross flow of producer durable equipment to final users larger than in the original estimates, by the value of passenger cars and related *durable* products estimated as purchased by business and other enterprises. And for 1919-33 indeed, the present estimates exceed the earlier by an annual average of $0.7 billion, or almost 15 percent of the original totals (Table I e, line 2).

However, for 1934-38 the second adjustment, the use of new data to extrapolate the earlier detailed estimates beyond 1933, reduced the estimated flow of producer equipment enough to more than offset the allowance for the business use of passenger

TABLE I e

Gross and Net Capital Formation
Present and Other Estimates Compared, 1919-1943
(averages per year, dollar figures in billions, current prices)

	PRESENT ESTIMATES (1)	OTHER ESTIMATES (2)	AVERAGE DIFFERENCE (1 - 2) (3)	PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE (% OF 2) (4)
PEACETIME CONCEPT, PRESENT AND EARLIER NBER ESTIMATES				
1919-1933				
1 Construction, gross	7.7	7.8	[a]	−0.5
2 Producer durable, gross	5.2	4.5	+0.7	+14.5
3 Gross capital formation	14.6	14.0	+0.6	+4.4
4 Capital consumption	8.9	8.3	+0.6	+7.1
5 Net capital formation (3 − 4)	5.7	5.6	[b]	+0.5
1934-1938				
6 Construction, gross	4.4	5.0	−0.6	−12.5
7 Producer durable, gross	4.5	4.7	−0.3	−5.4
8 Gross capital formation	9.9	10.7	−0.9	−8.2
9 Capital consumption	8.6	8.2	+0.4	+5.4
10 Net capital formation (8 − 9)	1.2	2.5	−1.3	−52.2
PRIVATE CAPITAL FORMATION, PRESENT AND DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, 1939-1943				
11 Gross	11.0	10.9	+0.1	+0.9
12 Consumption	9.1	8.2	+0.9	+11.0
13 Net	1.9	2.7	−0.8	−29.6

[a] Less than −$50 million.
[b] Less than $50 million.

COLUMN 1

LINE
1 & 6 Table I 7, col. 7.
2 & 7 Table I 6, col. 2.
3 & 8 Table I 13, col. 1.
4 & 9 Table I 16, col. 4.

LINE
11 Col. 5 of Table I 14 minus col. 6 of Table I 7.
12 Line 11 minus line 13.
13 Table I 17, col. 1.

COLUMN 2

1-4, Data underlying the estimates in 'Uses of National Income in Peace and War', 6-9 National Bureau *Occasional Paper 6,* March 1942, p. 37, Table 8.

11 *Survey of Current Business,* April 1944, p. 13, Table 10, line 8.

12 *Ibid.,* p. 14, Table 13, line 3, plus depreciation on owner-occupied residences (carried at $1.1 billion for 1939-43).

13 Line 11 minus line 12.

cars. The present estimate of producer durable goods is on the average $0.3 billion per year smaller than the earlier (line 7).

The effects of these revisions in the construction and the producer durable categories upon gross capital formation (lines 3

and 8) are naturally different for the two periods 1919-33 and 1934-38. The present estimates of gross capital formation exceed the earlier for 1919-33 by an average of $0.6 billion per year, largely because of the allowance for the business use of passenger cars. For 1934-38 they are on the average $0.9 billion per year less than the earlier estimates, owing to downward adjustments in both construction and producer durable equipment. These revisions indicate that the recovery during 1934-38 in gross capital formation must have been smaller than suggested by the earlier estimates—an observation true of the totals in 1929 prices as well.

The allowance for the consumption of durable capital, needed to pass from gross to net capital formation, is based upon Solomon Fabricant's work. As for the earlier estimates, his original series were used. But the allowance for the business use of passenger cars meant that the original estimate of the consumption of durable capital, which excluded the annual depreciation on passenger cars owned and used by business enterprises, had to be expanded to include it. A second adjustment was made to allow for the consumption of war construction, since Fabricant's estimates of depreciation on government construction apparently do not allow for war installations (see Table I 16). Because of these upward adjustments, the present estimate of durable capital consumption, still based primarily upon Fabricant's series, is somewhat larger than the earlier (Table I e, lines 4 and 9).

Subtraction of this revised allowance for capital consumption from the revised estimate of gross capital formation yields the present series on net capital formation (peacetime concept). For 1919-33 the effects of the adjustment upon the diminuend, gross capital formation, and upon the subtrahend, capital consumption, almost cancel, so that the average difference between the present and the earlier series of net capital formation is insignificant. In contrast, for 1934-38 the downward adjustment of gross capital formation is augmented by an upward adjustment of the deduction, i.e., capital consumption. Consequently, the new residuals for 1934-38, viz., the present estimates of net capital formation, are much lower than the earlier (line 10): the total is cut in half, again suggesting that the recovery in the levels of net capital formation during these years was much less than the earlier estimates indicated.

No basic work on national product or capital formation estimates has been done at the National Bureau for years beginning with 1939. Hence, the Department of Commerce estimates of the components of gross capital formation were used to extend our estimates beyond 1938. The close agreement for 1939 between our estimates of the two dominant components—construction and producer durables—and the Department of Commerce totals justified this procedure. Supplementary estimates had to be made only for components that differed by definition from those of the Department of Commerce (e.g., nonwar public construction, needed to derive nonwar capital formation).

The present and Department of Commerce estimates of *private* capital formation alone may properly be compared for 1939-43.[5] The gross totals agree closely (line 11), in small part because the present estimates take over estimates of some minor components from the Department of Commerce series.

However, the present estimate of capital consumption for 1939-43 is larger than the Department's (line 12), because we use Fabricant's economic measures of depreciation, i.e., estimates adjusted for the difference between the cost and replacement bases of valuation of durable capital, and the Department uses accounting measures, resting essentially upon cost. As a consequence, the present estimates of private net capital formation for 1939-43 are smaller than those of the Department of Commerce.[6]

5 *National Product*

In the earlier estimates of national income and gross national product war production was practically ignored. But its rapid rise in recent years has forced careful consideration. Consequently

[5] A Department of Commerce series for total capital formation back to 1929 was published in May 1942. Recent issues of the *Survey of Current Business* carry data on private capital formation since 1939 alone.

[6] In *National Product in Wartime,* Part II, the estimate of capital consumption used to pass from gross to net nonwar capital formation is an accounting rather than an economic measure; and hence identical with the Department of Commerce's rather than with the present estimate. The reason was an attempt to retain consistency with the Department of Commerce estimates of national product in current prices, except on the all-important ground of the basic concept. Since economic measures of capital consumption are used in association with a national income total adjusted for the difference in depreciation charges between cost and reproduction bases of valuation, they had to be used also for 1939-43.

the earlier totals, on a purely conceptual basis, do not correspond closely with those of either the peace- or wartime gross and net national product as formulated in *National Product in Wartime*. National income, as earlier defined and measured by the income flow approach, would approximate the peacetime concept of net national product if government net savings took into account changes in government assets of a war character (in the calculation of changes in assets as offsets to changes in debt). The earlier estimate of gross national product would approximate the peacetime total of gross national product if it included, in addition, depreciation on war construction. For both net and gross totals the approximation to the *wartime* concept would require, in addition to the adjustments just suggested, treating the production of all finished war goods gross of current consumption.

The earlier estimates of both national income and gross national product, while not identical with, are close to the peacetime concepts of net and gross national product, as recently formulated. The quantitative differences are of such relatively minor proportions that even if no adjustments are made, the earlier totals can for practical purposes be treated as tolerable approximations to national product, peacetime concept.

This is particularly true of national income, as earlier defined and measured. As already indicated, to bring these earlier estimates into correspondence with the peacetime concept of net national product, the only adjustment called for is to include changes in war facilities and goods in the hands of government. These changes, whether calculated by applying a straight line depreciation on 'investment in peace' or depreciation on various categories of war product based on their average life (see *National Product in Wartime,* Part I), are minor through most years of peace, but we do not know exactly how small. In our earlier calculation of national income, particularly of government savings, account was taken of changes in the net value of government construction, *including* war construction, with the minor error of somewhat too low a figure for the depreciation charge on government construction (see Sec. 4 and Table I 16). Changes in government-held inventories of war goods of other description could not have been great from 1920 through 1941. Hence the practical expedient of assuming that the earlier de-

TABLE I f

Gross and Net National Product, Peacetime Concept
Present and Earlier NBER Estimates Compared, 1919-1938
(averages per year, dollar figures in billions)

	PRESENT ESTIMATES (1)	EARLIER NBER ESTIMATES (2)	AVERAGE DIFFERENCE (1 - 2) (3)	PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE (% OF 2) (4)
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (NATIONAL INCOME)				
1919-1933				
1 In current prices	68.8	68.8	0.0	0.0
2 In 1929 prices	69.2	69.1	[a]	+0.1
1934-1938				
3 In current prices	60.6	60.6	0.0	0.0
4 In 1929 prices	74.6	72.5	+2.1	+2.9
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT				
1919-1933				
5 In current prices	77.7	77.1	+0.6	+0.8
6 In 1929 prices	78.3	77.7	+0.6	+0.8
1934-1938				
7 In current prices	69.2	68.8	+0.4	+0.6
8 In 1929 prices	84.2	81.6	+2.6	+3.1

[a] Less than $50 million.

COLUMN 1

LINE		LINE	
1 & 3	Table I 18, col. 3.	5 & 7	Table I 14, col. 3.
2 & 4	Table I 19, col. 3.	6 & 8	Table I 15, col. 3.

COLUMN 2

1 & 3 *National Income and Its Composition,* I, 137, Table 1, col. 1.
2 & 4 *Ibid.,* I, 147, Table 5, col. 1.
5 & 7 National Bureau *Occasional Paper 6,* p. 37, Table 8.
6 & 8 Data comparable with estimates in *ibid.*

tailed estimates of national income in current prices, as developed in *National Income and Its Composition,* are identical with estimates of net national product, peacetime concept, does not involve a significant error. Such identification was held justifiable; and the use of the earlier estimate of national income in current prices for 1919-38 as a controlling total descriptive of net national product, peacetime concept, explains the identity in Table I f of the present and earlier estimates of national income (net national product, peacetime concept) for both 1919-33 and 1934-38 (lines 1 and 3).

In 1929 prices, however, the net totals are not identical—for two reasons. First, the apportionment of national income or net national product by final product categories is changed by adjustments that raised the relative proportions of the service flow to consumers throughout the period; and also raised the relative proportion of the flow of goods to consumers and diminished the relative proportion of net capital formation during 1934-38. Second, for these more recent years, the earlier and somewhat less comprehensive 'deflation' indexes were replaced by more carefully compiled indexes. The difference between the present and the earlier national income series in 1929 prices is, on the average, negligible for 1919-33, but significant for 1934-38. For this later period, the present estimates in 1929 prices are somewhat larger.

From national income or net national product we pass to gross national product by adding an allowance for the current consumption of durable capital. In approximating the peacetime concept of gross national product, we added to the allowance for the current consumption of durable capital the consumption of war construction (Table I 16). Moreover, the new allowance for the business use of passenger cars and parts meant also a larger total for the consumption of durable business capital. As a result, the present estimates of gross national product, peacetime concept, are larger than the earlier estimates, even in current prices (Table I f, lines 5 and 7). The excess is identical, as it must be, with that of the present over the earlier estimate of capital consumption (Table I e, lines 4 and 9). The differences in the totals in current prices naturally carry over to the comparison in 1929 prices (Table I f, lines 6 and 8); except that we have here in addition the effects of a different adjustment for price changes, for reasons already discussed in connection with the national income-net national product totals.

The comparison of the present estimates of gross and net national product, either peace- or wartime concepts, with those of the Department of Commerce for 1939-43 is complicated by conceptual differences, for which it is impossible to correct so as to bring out similarities or disparities in the statistical results proper. Any attempt to adjust for differences in definition would

TABLE I g

Gross and Net National Product, Present and Department of Commerce Estimates Compared, 1939-1943
(include imputed rent; averages per year, dollar figures in billions, current prices)

	PRESENT ESTIMATES (1)	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ESTIMATES (2)	AVERAGE DIFFERENCE (1 - 2) (3)	PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE (% OF 2) (4)
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT				
1 Present peacetime & Department of Commerce gross national product at market prices	116.8	130.5	−13.7	−10.5
2 Present wartime & Department of Commerce gross national product at market prices	124.6	130.5	−5.9	−4.5
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT				
3 Present peacetime & Department of Commerce national income	102.3	104.7	−2.4	−2.3
4 Present wartime & Department of Commerce national income	112.8	104.7	+8.1	+7.7

COLUMN 1

LINE
1 Table I 14, col. 3.
2 *Ibid.*, col. 7.

LINE
3 Table I 18, col. 3.
4 *Ibid.*, col. 7.

COLUMN 2

1 & 2 *Survey of Current Business*, April 1944, p. 13, Table 10, line 1.
3 & 4 *Ibid.*, p.14, Table 13, line 1, plus net imputed rent (see note to Table I d, col. 2, line 4).

necessitate somewhat arbitrary assumptions, which would render a purely statistical check highly dubious.

But since it is the basic conceptual differences that are largely responsible for disparities in magnitudes, we juxtapose the present and the Department totals for these recent years, with just one correction for coverage (imputed rent). The present *peacetime gross* national product total is smaller than gross national product as defined by the Department of Commerce (Table I g, line 1). The difference, averaging close to $14 billion per year or about 10 percent of the Department of Commerce total, is due, in addition to purely statistical discrepancies (likely to be minor), to the following differences in concept: our peacetime gross national product total omits (a) all nondurable war output, i.e., services of the armed forces, etc.; and (b) nonwar

expenditures of governments, except those representing final products (as measured by direct taxes of individuals, kept at the prewar level) or gross additions to government construction. The Department of Commerce gross national product total, which includes fully all expenditures of governments on commodities and services, is obviously swelled by both items.

Our *wartime gross* national product is still about $6 billion short of the Department of Commerce gross national product, a shortage somewhat less than 5 percent of the latter (line 2). This difference is due, in addition to minor statistical discrepancies, to the exclusion from our wartime gross national product total of item (b) as defined above (i.e., a substantial part of the nonwar outlay of governments).

Our *peacetime* concept of *national income* excludes the part of war output that is financed by wartime increases in direct taxes of individuals; the Department of Commerce national income includes all direct taxes paid by individuals. The statistical discrepancy due to this conceptual difference, unlike the others, can be calculated: averaging $4 billion per year, it more than accounts for the shortage of the present estimates in line 3. In contrast, our *wartime* concept of *net national product* includes all war output, except the minor deduction of depreciation on war construction; and the Department of Commerce national income total includes only such part of war output as is represented by direct taxes of individuals. Thus, the rather substantial excess of the present estimates of wartime net national product over those of the Department of Commerce national income is easily explained.

The difficulties in devising truly comparable bases for measuring national product in times of peace and of major war suggest caution in comparing estimates for 1942 and 1943 with estimates for earlier years. Particular note should be made of the adjustments for changes in prices of war goods (discussed in detail in *National Product in Wartime,* Part II), which attempted to take into account not only movements over time but differences in level as compared with prices of peacetime goods.

B Basic Tables

Table I 1

Flow of Perishable Commodities, at Cost to Consumers
Current and 1929 Prices, 1919-1943
(dollar totals in billions)

	Original Estimate in *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation* (1)	Adj. for Business Use of Passenger Cars (2)	Department of Commerce Estimate (Shaw) (3)	Price Index 1929 : 100 (4)	Total 1929 Prices (5)
1919	24.6	24.4		122.8	19.9
1920	27.3	26.9		128.4	21.0
1921	22.0	21.8		99.6	21.8
1922	21.4	21.1		93.2	22.6
1923	23.0	22.7		96.5	23.5
1924	23.8	23.4		92.6	25.3
1925	25.4	25.0		99.6	25.1
1926	27.1	26.6		101.4	26.3
1927	26.7	26.3		98.1	26.8
1928	27.3	26.9		100.7	26.7
1929	28.6	28.0	27.8	100.2*	28.0
1930	26.4	25.9	25.9	94.5	27.5
1931	21.5	21.2	22.1	80.7	26.2
1932	18.1	17.8	18.1	68.8	25.9
1933	18.1	17.8	17.7	66.3	26.9
1934		20.7	20.9	72.3	28.6
1935		22.8	23.0	77.0	29.6
1936		25.3	25.5	76.8	32.9
1937		27.2	27.4	79.5	34.2
1938		25.7	25.9	75.1	34.2
1939		26.6	26.8	73.7	36.1
1940		28.2	28.4	74.8	37.7
1941		32.6	32.9	80.7	40.4
1942		38.9	39.2	97.3	40.0
1943		44.3		109.3	40.5

* The price index to the base 1929 : 100 is for the flow of goods destined for domestic consumption *before* account is taken of inventory changes. The price index shown is that implicit in the flow of goods to consumers at cost to them, i.e., *after* account is taken of inventory changes. The difference between the two for 1929 is due to the use of changes in inventories in current valuations for the current price series (i.e., distributive inventories at the beginning and end of 1929, without conversion of either to 1929 prices) and of changes in inventories in 1929 prices for the 1929 price series. The former, rather than the latter approach, had to be used in estimating the current price series (even in 1929) since for all other years samples of distributive margins reflected changes on the assumption that inventories were used at current valuation (see *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation*, Vol. One, p. 271).

COLUMN

1 *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation,* Vol. One, p. 324, Table V-10, line A 1.

2 *1919-33:* col. 1 minus the flow of gasoline and lubricating oils and greases for business use of passenger cars. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

COLUMN

in its October 1942 release, *Output of Manufactured Commodities, 1929-1939* (mimeo.), allocates 30 percent of passenger car output to the producer durable category on the basis of relevant studies by the Public Roads Administration and other agencies. A similar adjustment was made for gasoline, lubricating oils and greases, 30 percent of the finished output being transferred to the unfinished category as representing current business use. It was assumed that the distributions of the final flow of these items and of the output are identical.

The flow is computed as the sum of output for domestic consumption and spread, minus net changes in inventories (i.e., total difference between manufacturers' value and cost to final buyers). Output, shown for the odd years 1919-33 in *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation,* Vol. One, Table I-4, is interpolated for the even years by the total for the minor group of which it is a part (*ibid.,* Table II-3). Output for domestic consumption is estimated by multiplying output by the minor group ratio of output for domestic consumption to output of finished products as derived from *ibid.,* Tables II-5 and II-3. The spread is assumed to be the same as that for the minor group of which the commodity is part. For 1929 it is shown in *ibid.,* Table III-5. Extrapolation to 1919 and 1933 is by the spread for the major group as estimated from *ibid.,* Tables II-5 and V-6. The adjustment for inventories is derived from the same source.

1934-42: estimated on the basis of col. 3. The ratio of col. 2 to col. 3 for 1929-33 is applied to col. 3 for 1934-42 to compute entries in col. 2.

1943: extrapolated from 1942 on the basis of changes in the flow of nondurable commodities (*Survey of Current Business,* April 1944, p. 13, Table 10) and changes between 1942 and 1943 in sales of retail stores (*ibid.,* Jan. 1944, p. 8, Table 10). Drug, eating and drinking, food stores, and filling stations were added as perishable; and apparel and general merchandise stores as semidurable. The totals for 1942 in col. 2 of Tables I 1 and I 2 were extrapolated to 1943 by the percentage change, 1942-43, in the sales of perishable and semidurable stores; the two totals for 1943 were then adjusted proportionately so that they would add to a total nondurable commodity flow in 1943 that would represent a percentage increase over nondurable commodity flow in 1942 equal to the one shown by that category of consumers' outlay in the April 1944 *Survey.*

3 Estimates by W. H. Shaw in the June 1944 *Survey,* particularly Table 2, pp. 9-11. The groups designated I; III 1; V 5; V 11; V 17; V 18; V 19; VI 1; VII 1; VIII 1f; IX 5b; IX 6 were classified as perishable in accordance with Shaw's advice.

4 *1919-33:* col. 2 divided by col. 5.

1934-38: estimated by linking in 1933 to indexes prepared by Henry Shavell (see *Survey,* May 1943, p. 17, Table 1).

1939-43: the price index implicit in nondurable commodities can be computed from the current price series given in the *Survey,* April 1944, p. 13, Table 10, and the 1939 price series provided by the Department of Commerce for 1939-43 and estimated by us for 1942 and 1943. The analysis in *National Product in Wartime,* Appendix II, indicates that the disparity between the Department of Commerce and our data for 1942 and 1943 on consumer commodities is confined to the nondurable, i.e., perishable and semidurable. With the help of *ibid.,* Appendix Table II 1, our estimates of nondurable commodities can be calculated.

The sum of perishable and semidurable commodities (Table I 1, col. 2, and I 2, col. 2) divided by the index described above yields the final total of nondurable commodities, 1939-43, in 1939 prices. Perishable and semidurable are converted to 1939 prices by means of the Shavell indexes (*Survey,* May 1943)

Table I 1 concluded:

extrapolated to 1943 by the percentage change in the index for the total nondurable group. The percentage breakdown of these preliminary estimates is applied to the final nondurable total in 1939 prices to yield final perishable and semidurable in 1939 prices. The price index implicit in each with 1939 as base is then derived. The indexes are reduced to 1929 levels by the ratios used for linking in 1933.

5 *1919-33:* the procedure parallels that followed in estimating the values in current prices. Output for domestic consumption is computed from the series in current prices by dividing by the price index of the minor commodity group to which the particular commodity belongs as shown in *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation,* Vol. One, Table II-6. Spread and net change in inventories are estimated from *ibid.,* Tables II-7 and V-7.

1934-43: col. 2 divided by col. 4.

TABLE I 2

Flow of Semidurable Commodities, at Cost to Consumers
Current and 1929 Prices, 1919-1943
(dollar figures in billions)

	Original Estimate in *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation* (1)	Adj. for Business Use of Passenger Cars (2)	Department of Commerce Estimate (Shaw) (3)	Price Index 1929 : 100 (4)	Total 1929 Prices (5)
1919	10.5	10.1		134.8	7.5
1920	12.2	11.7		180.2	6.5
1921	9.7	9.5		121.4	7.8
1922	10.0	9.8		110.9	8.9
1923	11.3	11.1		114.0	9.8
1924	10.7	10.5		116.2	9.0
1925	11.4	11.0		110.8	9.9
1926	11.9	11.5		115.2	10.0
1927	12.0	11.7		103.9	11.2
1928	12.2	11.8		105.6	11.2
1929	12.4	12.1	11.5	102.1*	11.8
1930	10.7	10.5	9.9	98.5	10.6
1931	9.0	8.8	8.5	84.1	10.5
1932	6.7	6.5	6.3	68.8	9.5
1933	6.5	6.3	5.8	73.4	8.7
1934		7.3	6.9	84.3	8.7
1935		7.9	7.5	82.8	9.5
1936		8.5	8.1	83.1	10.2
1937		8.6	8.2	86.6	9.9
1938		8.4	8.0	83.7	10.0
1939		9.2	8.7	82.5	11.2
1940		9.6	9.1	85.1	11.3
1941		11.3	10.7	90.5	12.5
1942		13.2	12.5	112.2	11.8
1943		15.6		126.1	12.4

* See note to Table I 1.

COLUMN

1 *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation,* Vol. One, p. 324, Table V-10, line A 2.

2 *1919-33:* col. 1 minus the flow of tires and tubes for business use of passenger cars. For the basis of estimating the proportion and the procedure of making the deduction from col. 1, see note to col. 2 of Table I 1.

1934-42: the average ratio of col. 2 to col. 3 for 1929-33 is applied to col. 3 for 1934-42.

1943: see note on the derivation of the 1943 entry for perishable commodities (Table I 1, col. 2).

3 Shaw's estimates in the *Survey of Current Business,* June 1944, Table 2, pp. 9-11. The following groups were included under semidurable: II 1; II 3; V 8 (65 percent of total); VIII 1c; VIII 1d; IX 5d. The 65 percent of V 8 (house furnishings and equipment, n.e.c.) classified as semidurable (the balance as durable) is Shaw's estimate.

4 See notes to col. 4 of Table I 1.

5 See notes to col. 5 of Table I 1.

TABLE I 3

Flow of Consumer Durable Commodities, at Cost to Consumers
Current and 1929 Prices, 1919-1943
(dollar figures in billions)

	Original Estimate in *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation* (1)	Adj. for Business Use of Passenger Cars (2)	Department of Commerce Estimate (Shaw) (3)	Price Index 1929 : 100 (4)	TOTAL, 1929 PRICES RELATED TO Col. 1 (5)	Col. 2 (6)
1919	6.0	5.4		108.7	5.5	5.0
1920	6.9	6.2		126.8	5.4	4.9
1921	5.6	5.0		126.6	4.4	4.0
1922	6.2	5.5		108.4	5.7	5.1
1923	7.9	7.0		105.4	7.6	6.6
1924	7.9	7.0		101.5	7.8	6.9
1925	9.1	8.0		102.6	8.9	7.8
1926	9.4	8.3		96.3	9.9	8.6
1927	8.9	7.9		96.8	9.2	8.2
1928	9.2	8.1		97.0	9.5	8.4
1929	9.9	8.8	8.9	100.2*	9.9	8.8
1930	7.6	6.8	6.9	97.6	7.8	6.9
1931	5.7	5.2	5.4	90.2	6.4	5.7
1932	3.8	3.4	3.6	80.4	4.7	4.3
1933	3.9	3.5	3.4	83.2	4.6	4.2
1934		4.1	4.2	86.5		4.7
1935		5.0	5.1	85.0		5.9
1936		6.1	6.2	86.1		7.1
1937		6.6	6.7	89.9		7.3
1938		5.3	5.4	90.1		5.9
1939		6.2	6.3	89.1		7.0
1940		7.3	7.4	90.7		8.0
1941		9.0	9.2	97.2		9.3
1942		7.0	7.1	111.3		6.3
1943		7.1		120.1		5.9

* See note to Table I 1.

COLUMN

1 *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation,* Vol. One, p. 324, Table V-10, line A 3a.

2 *1919-33:* col. 1 minus the flow of passenger cars and motor vehicle bodies and parts for business use. For the basis of the estimate of the subtrahend see notes to col. 2 of Table I 1.

1934-42: the average ratio of col. 2 to col. 3 for 1929-33 is applied to col. 3 for 1934-42.

1943: extrapolated from 1942 on basis of change between 1942 and 1943 in Department of Commerce estimates of the durable category of consumers' outlay (see *Survey of Current Business,* April 1944, Table 10, p. 13).

3 Shaw's estimates in the *Survey,* June 1944, Table 2, pp. 9-11. Durables include II 11; V 1; V 2; V 3; V 4; V 5; V 7; V 8 (35 percent of total); V 9; V 10; V 16; VI 2; VI 18; VIII 1a; VIII 4; IX 5a; IX 5e; IX 5f; IX 5h; IX 5j; IX 5n.

COLUMN

4 *1919-33:* from col. 2 and 6.

1934-41: linked at 1933 with Shavell's estimates (see *Survey,* May 1943, Table 1, p. 17).

1942-43: linked with Department of Commerce indexes obtained by dividing totals in 1939 prices into totals in current prices.

5 *1919-31:* the estimates in *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation,* Vol. One, Table V-7, line 14 under Consumers' Durable, had to be revised because of an error detected in the procedure. This error and the correction are as follows:

The flow to ultimate users of consumer (and producer) durable goods in 1929 prices was computed by: (a) estimating the value of output destined for domestic consumption at producers' prices for 1929 (*ibid.,* Table II-7); (b) allowing a mark-up representing transportation and distributive costs at their 1929 level, but modified by changes in the weights of the various minor commodity groups within the two major groups (Table V-7, line 2 under Consumers' [and Producers'] Durable); (c) applying this changing mark-up to the estimate under (a) to obtain a first estimate of the flow to ultimate users at final cost in 1929 prices, unadjusted for net changes in inventories (Table V-7, line 4 under Consumers' [and Producers'] Durable); (d) estimating the net changes in these inventories (Table V-7, line 13 under Consumers' [and Producers'] Durable); (e) subtracting these net changes from the estimate under (c) to obtain the final estimate of flow to ultimate users at final cost (Table V-7, line 14 under Consumers' [and Producers'] Durable).

The error in this procedure was to apply the index of shifting weights (Table V-7, line 2 under Consumers' [and Producers'] Durable) directly to the index of the value of commodities destined for domestic consumption, at 1929 producers' prices (line 1), without modifying the former by the weight of the mark-up compared with the weight of the value at producers' prices. The procedure would have been correct only if the 1929 mark-up for consumer (and for producer) durable goods were 100 percent of the value at producers' prices. Actually, the mark-up in these two commodity groups is lower—60.5 percent of consumer durable (and 16.2 percent of producer durable) at producers' prices. The revision to correct for this error is shown in the accompanying table.

1932-33: we retained the estimates in *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation,* Vol. One, Table V-7, line C 14, since the changes were extremely minor.

6 *1919-33:* from col. 5 by deduction of passenger cars, etc. purchased for business use. For a general description of the procedure see notes to col. 5 of Table I 1.

1934-43: col. 2 divided by col. 4.

REVISION OF THE ESTIMATES OF FLOW TO ULTIMATE USERS AT FINAL COST, CONSUMER DURABLE COMMODITIES, 1919-1931

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Published Estimates, Table V-7													
1 Index of value of commodities destined for domestic consumption, 1929 price (Table V-7, line 1)	53.3	53.6	40.9	60.3	81.8	78.2	91.7	101.4	88.9	95.8	100.0	70.7	57.3
2 Index of shifting weights, 1929:100, expressed as an index of mark-up (Table V-7, line 2)	110.8	107.8	107.6	102.7	98.3	100.8	98.6	97.6	102.4	101.4	100.0	102.6	105.8
3 Adj. index (Table V-7, line 3)	59.1	57.8	44.0	61.9	80.4	78.8	90.4	99.0	91.0	97.1	100.0	72.5	60.6
4 1st estimate of flow to ultimate users at final cost (Table V-7, line 4) ($ million)	5,929.8	5,799.4	4,414.7	6,210.7	8,066.9	7,906.4	9,070.3	9,933.2	9,130.5	9,742.5	10,033.5	7,274.3	6,080.3
5 Total net changes in inventories (Table V-7, line 13) ($ million)	+108.9	+92.7	−165.3	+391.9	+545.1	+33.5	+252.9	+181.7	−233.7	+187.9	+139.9	−600.6	−497.1
6 Final estimate of flow to ultimate users at final cost (Table V-7, line 14) ($ million)	5,820.9	5,706.7*	4,580.0	5,818.8	7,521.8	7,872.9	8,817.4	9,751.5	9,364.2	9,554.6	9,893.6	7,874.9	6,577.4

Revised Estimates													
7 Line 2 adj. (line 2 x 1929 ratio of mark-up to value at producers' prices[b])	67.0	65.2	65.1	62.1	59.4	61.0	59.6	59.0	61.9	61.3	60.5	62.0	64.0
8 [Line 1 x (line 7 + 100)] ÷ 100	89.0	88.5	67.5	97.7	130.4	125.9	146.4	161.2	143.9	154.5	160.5	114.5	94.0
9 Line 8 adj. to 1929:100	55.5	55.1	42.1	60.9	81.2	78.4	91.2	100.4	89.7	96.3	100.0	71.3	58.6
10 Revised 1st estimate of flow to ultimate users at final cost (1929 figure from Table III-5 x line 9) (Table V-7, line 4 revised) ($ million)	5,568.6	5,528.5	4,224.1	6,110.4	8,147.2	7,866.3	9,150.6	10,073.7	9,000.1	9,662.3	10,033.5	7,153.9	5,879.7
11 Revised final estimate of flow to ultimate users at final cost (line 10 −line 5) (Table V-7, line 14 revised) ($ million)	5,459.7	5,435.8	4,389.4	5,718.5	7,602.1	7,832.8	8,897.7	9,892.0	9,233.8	9,474.4	9,893.6	7,754.5	6,376.8

[a] Owing to a typographical error, this figure was published as 6,706.7.
[b] See *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation,* Vol. One, Table V-6, lines 5 and 6 under Consumers' Durable. The ratio is .6047.

TABLE I 4A

Flow of Services Not Embodied in New Commodities, at Cost to Consumers, Current and 1929 Prices, 1919-1943 (dollar figures in billions)

	Total corr. to *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation* (1)	Adj. for Business Use of Passenger Cars (2)	Dept. of Commerce Estimate (Shaw) (3)	Estimate in *National Product in Wartime*, Part II (4)	Total 1929 Prices (rel. to col. 2) (5)	Dept. of Commerce Estimate 1939 Prices (6)	Direct Taxes incl. in Col. 2 (7)
1919	12.8	14.0			17.8		2.0
1920	16.5	18.1			19.8		2.3
1921	18.8	19.9			20.1		2.2
1922	18.6	19.8			20.0		1.9
1923	20.8	22.1			22.0		2.1
1924	23.8	25.2			24.8		2.0
1925	20.9	22.6			22.0		2.1
1926	23.9	25.7			25.1		2.4
1927	24.3	25.9			25.5		2.4
1928	25.6	27.1			26.9		2.6
1929	26.4	27.8	33.3		27.8		3.0
1930	28.4	30.3	31.2		30.6		2.8
1931	23.9	25.1	27.7		26.1		2.3
1932	18.5	19.5	23.6		21.6		1.9
1933	17.3	18.2	21.6		21.7		1.9
1934		20.7	22.1		25.2		2.1
1935		18.3	23.2		22.3		2.4
1936		19.3	25.3		23.3		2.9
1937		23.5	27.6		27.6		3.6
1938		25.5	27.4		29.6	24.8	3.5
1939		25.9	27.8	25.8	30.8	25.8	3.1
1940		27.1	29.0	27.0	32.1	26.9	3.1
1941		28.6	30.9	28.5	33.3	27.9	3.1
1942		30.8	33.0	30.7	34.0	28.5	3.1
1943		32.4		32.3	34.0	28.5	3.1

COLUMN

1 By subtraction from national income in current prices of net capital formation in current prices (see *National Income and Its Composition*, I, 269) and of the flow of perishable, semidurable, and consumer durable commodities as entered in col. 1 of Tables I 1, I 2, and I 3.

2 *1919-38:* by subtraction from national income in current prices of net capital formation (Table I 17) and of the flow of perishable, semidurable, and consumer durable commodities as entered in col. 2 of Tables I 1, I 2, and I 3.

1939: extrapolated from 1938 on the basis of col. 3.

1940-43: extrapolated from 1939 on the basis of col. 4.

3 Col. 7 plus Shaw's estimates in the *Survey of Current Business*, June 1944, Table 2, p. 11.

4 Estimates of services as part of the gross national product analysis, plus an allowance of $3.1 billion for the value of direct nonwar services by governments to individuals. For the Department of Commerce estimates see the *Survey*, April 1944, Table 10, p. 13. For the basis of the $3.1 billion allowance see *National Product in Wartime*, Part II.

COLUMN

5 *1919-38:* col. 2 divided by the price index for services obtained by taking the weighted average of the components of the BLS cost of living index that represent services primarily (the weights are those of the BLS).

1939-43: by extrapolation from 1938 on the basis of col. 6.

6 *1939-43:* the service component of consumers' outlay, in 1939 prices, obtained directly from the Department of Commerce, plus the $3.1 billion allowance for the value of direct nonwar services by governments to individuals. The series was extrapolated from 1939 to 1938 on the basis of col. 3; the entry for 1938 was then reduced 0.8 percent to allow for a somewhat higher price level in 1938. According to Shavell's estimates (*Survey,* May 1943, p. 17) retail prices of consumer commodities were 1.7 percent higher in 1938 than in 1939. For services one-half of that differential was assumed.

7 *1919-38:* federal direct taxes include income, estate, and gift taxes, and were obtained from the Bureau of Internal Revenue for all years except 1919-25, when the tax liability for one year (*Statistics of Income, 1940,* Part I, p. 48) is used for the following year since taxes are paid after the close of the year. The tax liability figures are slight underestimates since they exclude back taxes, penalties, errors corrected in auditing returns, etc.

State and local direct personal taxes, given for 1939 in the *Survey,* March 1943, p. 21, Table 12, line 8, are extrapolated for the years back to 1914 by total state and local tax collections, given for fiscal years in the *Economic Almanac, 1943-44* (National Industrial Conference Board), p. 389. Calendar year estimates are averages of pairs of fiscal years.

1939-43: see notes to col. 4.

TABLE I 4B

Alternative Estimate of Services Not Embodied in New Commodities, at Cost to Consumers, Current and 1929 Prices, 1919-1943 (dollar figures in billions)

	TOTAL EXCL. DIRECT TAXES Current Prices (1)	DIRECT TAXES (2)	TOTAL INCL. DIRECT TAXES Current Prices (3)	PRICE INDEX 1929 : 100 (4)	TOTAL 1929 Prices (5)
1919	19.6	2.0	21.6	78.8	27.5
1920	21.4	2.3	23.7	91.5	25.9
1921	21.5	2.2	23.7	99.2	23.9
1922	22.4	1.9	24.3	99.0	24.6
1923	24.6	2.1	26.7	100.2	26.7
1924	26.0	2.0	28.0	101.8	27.5
1925	26.9	2.1	29.0	102.5	28.3
1926	27.8	2.4	30.2	102.4	29.5
1927	28.5	2.4	30.9	101.8	30.4
1928	29.1	2.6	31.7	100.8	31.5
1929	30.0	3.0	33.0	100.0	33.0
1930	28.3	2.8	31.1	99.0	31.5
1931	25.4	2.3	27.7	96.1	28.9
1932	21.8	1.9	23.7	90.5	26.2
1933	19.7	1.9	21.6	83.9	25.8
1934	20.2	2.1	22.3	81.9	27.2
1935	21.3	2.4	23.7	81.9	29.0
1936	23.1	2.9	26.0	82.8	31.4
1937	24.8	3.6	28.4	85.1	33.3
1938	24.6	3.5	28.1	86.2	32.6
1939	25.4	3.1	28.5	84.1	33.9
1940	26.6	3.1	29.7	84.4	35.2
1941	28.6	3.1	31.7	85.9	36.9
1942	30.8	3.1	33.9	90.6	37.4
1943		3.1	35.6	95.3	37.4

COLUMN

1 *1919-20:* extrapolated from 1921 with W. H. Lough's series on intangibles (*High-Level Consumption;* McGraw-Hill, 1935, p. 28) as index.

1921-28: extrapolated from 1929 with Harold Barger's series on services (*Outlay and Income in the United States, 1921-1938,* National Bureau of Economic Research, 1942, Table 22) as index.

1929-42: Shaw's series (*Survey of Current Business,* June 1944, p. 9, Table 2) except that for his rent and service series (groups IV 1, IV 2, IV 3, and V 26 in that table) we substituted those underlying the national income estimates (Barger, *op. cit.*).

2 Table I 4A, col. 7.

3 *1919-42:* col. 1 plus col. 2.
1943: extrapolated from 1942 with Table I 4A, col. 4, as index.

4 Table I 4A, col. 2 divided by col. 5.

5 Col. 3 divided by col. 4.

TABLE I 5: Flow of Goods to Consumers, Current and 1929 Prices, 1919-1943 (billions of dollars)

	CURRENT PRICES					1929 PRICES				
	Perishable	Semi-durable	Durable	Services	Flow of Goods to Consumers	Perishable	Semi-durable	Durable	Services	Flow of Goods to Consumers
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1919	24.4	10.1	5.4	14.0	54.0	19.9	7.5	5.0	17.8	50.2
1920	26.9	11.7	6.2	18.1	63.0	21.0	6.5	4.9	19.8	52.2
1921	21.8	9.5	5.0	19.9	56.3	21.8	7.8	4.0	20.1	53.8
1922	21.1	9.8	5.5	19.8	56.2	22.6	8.9	5.1	20.0	56.5
1923	22.7	11.1	7.0	22.1	62.9	23.5	9.8	6.6	22.0	61.9
1924	23.4	10.5	7.0	25.2	66.2	25.3	9.0	6.9	24.8	66.0
1925	25.0	11.0	8.0	22.6	66.6	25.1	9.9	7.8	22.0	64.9
1926	26.6	11.5	8.3	25.7	72.1	26.3	10.0	8.6	25.1	70.0
1927	26.3	11.7	7.9	25.9	71.8	26.8	11.2	8.2	25.5	71.7
1928	26.9	11.8	8.1	27.1	73.9	26.7	11.2	8.4	26.9	73.2
1929	28.0	12.1	8.8	27.8	76.7	28.0	11.8	8.8	27.8	76.4
1930	25.9	10.5	6.8	30.3	73.5	27.5	10.6	6.9	30.6	75.7
1931	21.2	8.8	5.2	25.1	60.3	26.2	10.5	5.7	26.1	68.6
1932	17.8	6.5	3.4	19.5	47.3	25.9	9.5	4.3	21.6	61.2
1933	17.8	6.3	3.5	18.2	45.9	26.9	8.7	4.2	21.7	61.5
1934	20.7	7.3	4.1	20.7	52.8	28.6	8.7	4.7	25.2	67.2
1935	22.8	7.9	5.0	18.3	54.0	29.6	9.5	5.9	22.3	67.3
1936	25.3	8.5	6.1	19.3	59.2	32.9	10.2	7.1	23.3	73.5
1937	27.2	8.6	6.6	23.5	65.9	34.2	9.9	7.3	27.6	79.0
1938	25.7	8.4	5.3	25.5	64.9	34.2	10.0	5.9	29.6	79.7
1939	26.6	9.2	6.2	25.9	67.9	36.1	11.2	7.0	30.8	85.1
1940	28.2	9.6	7.3	27.1	72.2	37.7	11.3	8.0	32.1	89.1
1941	32.6	11.3	9.0	28.6	81.5	40.4	12.5	9.3	33.3	95.5
1942	38.9	13.2	7.0	30.8	89.9	40.0	11.8	6.3	34.0	92.1
1943	44.3	15.6	7.1	32.4	99.4	40.5	12.4	5.9	34.0	92.8

COLUMN

1 Table I 1, col. 2.
2 Table I 2, col. 2.
3 Table I 3, col. 2.
4 Table I 4A, col. 2.
5 Sum of col. 1-4.
6 Table I 1, col. 5.
7 Table I 2, col. 5.
8 Table I 3, col. 6.
9 Table I 4A, col. 5.
10 Sum of col. 6-9.

TABLE I 6

Flow of Producer Durable Commodities, at Cost to Purchasers Current and 1929 Prices, 1919-1943 (dollar figures in billions)

	Original Estimate in *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation* (1)	Adj. for Business Use of Passenger Cars (2)	Dept. of Commerce Estimate (3)	Nonwar Producer Durable (4)	Price Index 1929 : 100 (rel. to col. 2) (5)	Total 1929 Prices (rel. to col. 2) (6)	Nonwar Producer Durable 1929 Prices (7)
1919	5.7	6.2		0.7	113.7	5.4	0.6
1920	5.7	6.3		5.4	118.6	5.3	4.5
1921	3.6	4.0		3.3	113.4	3.6	2.9
1922	3.5	4.1		3.9	99.1	4.2	3.9
1923	5.0	5.8		5.6	100.4	5.8	5.6
1924	4.7	5.4		5.2	100.0	5.4	5.2
1925	5.0	5.9		5.7	99.5	6.0	5.7
1926	5.4	6.4		6.2	97.8	6.5	6.3
1927	5.1	5.9		5.7	97.3	6.1	5.9
1928	5.5	6.3		6.1	97.7	6.5	6.2
1929	6.5	7.5	7.3	7.2	100.2*	7.5	7.2
1930	5.1	5.8	6.0	5.5	94.9	6.1	5.8
1931	3.3	3.7	4.2	3.3	90.5	4.1	3.7
1932	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.7	84.5	2.5	2.0
1933	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	81.1	2.7	2.4
1934		3.0	3.1	2.6	87.0	3.4	3.0
1935		3.9	4.0	3.5	86.4	4.5	4.1
1936		4.9	5.1	4.2	86.7	5.7	4.8
1937		6.1	6.3	5.5	92.6	6.6	5.9
1938		4.4	4.5	3.7	94.5	4.7	3.9
1939		6.2	6.4	5.3	101.6	6.1	5.7
1939		6.3		5.5	101.6	6.2	5.9
1940		8.0		6.9	102.6	7.8	7.3
1941		14.2		8.9	125.7	11.3	9.2
1942		35.1		5.1	181.9	19.3	4.9
1943		56.5		3.1	180.5	31.3	3.0

* See note to Table I 1.

In *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation,* Vol. One (and in *Bulletin 74*), the gross increase in the value of horses, mules, and milk cows on farms is included in the flow of producer durable commodities. This item, together with the corresponding estimate of the gross decrease, is now treated as a component of the net changes in inventories.

COLUMN

1 See *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation,* Vol. One, Table V-6, line D 11.

2 *1919-33:* col. 1 plus the flow of passenger cars for business use. For general basis of this adjustment see note to col. 2 of Table I 1.

1934-39: the average ratio for 1929-33 of col. 2 to col. 3 is applied to col. 3 for 1934-39.

1939-43: col. 4 plus col. 2 of Table I 9.

COLUMN

3 *1929-38:* Shaw's estimates (*Survey of Current Business,* April 1942, Table 1, p. 15).

1939: sum of producers' equipment estimated as part of private gross capital formation (*Survey,* April 1944, Table 10, p. 13) and munitions (Table I 9, col. 2, below).

4 *1919-39:* col. 2 minus col. 2 of Table I 9.

1939-43: Survey, April 1944, Table 10, p. 13.

5 *1919-33:* from col. 2 and 6.

1934-38: extrapolated from 1933 by movement in the index prepared by Henry Shavell and used by the Department of Commerce (*Survey,* May 1943, p. 19, Table 3).

1939-43: from col. 2 and 6.

6 *1919-33:* the basic estimate in 1929 prices is that comparable in scope with col. 1 and prepared in connection with the original work on capital formation. The estimates for 1919-31 in *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation,* Vol. One, Table V-7, line 14 under Producers' Durable, had to be revised because of the error described above (see the accompanying table and the note to col. 5 of Table I 3). For 1932-33 we retained the estimates in *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation,* Vol. One, Table V-7, line D 14.

The shift from the estimates revised as shown in the accompanying table to those including passenger cars for business use was by the procedure discussed in connection with this adjustment in notes to Tables I 1, I 2, and I 3.

1934-39: from col. 2 and 5.

1939-43: sum of (a) capital equipment as part of nonwar gross capital formation (col. 7) and (b) munitions (Table I 10, col. 2).

7 *1919-39:* col. 6 minus col. 2 of Table I 10.

1939-43: the Department of Commerce estimates in 1939 prices adjusted to the 1929 base by dividing by .93649, the ratio in 1933 of col. 5 to the Shavell index (*Survey,* May 1943, Table 3, p. 19).

REVISION OF THE ESTIMATES OF FLOW TO ULTIMATE USERS AT FINAL COST, PRODUCER DURABLE COMMODITIES, 1919-1931

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Published Estimates, Table V-7													
1 Index of value of commodities destined for domestic consumption, 1929 prices (Table V-7, line 1)	81.4	75.5	47.3	55.3	76.5	70.6	76.5	83.6	77.4	84.1	100.0	81.2	52.8
2 Index of shifting weights, 1929:100, expressed as an index of mark-up (Table V-7, line 2)	80.8	86.0	87.2	93.6	93.0	94.2	98.8	97.7	108.1	102.3	100.0	99.4	98.8
3 Adj. index (Table V-7, line 3)	65.8	64.9	41.2	51.8	71.1	66.5	75.6	81.7	83.7	86.0	100.0	80.7	52.2
4 1st estimate of flow to ultimate users at final cost (Table V-7, line 4) ($ million)	4,346.4	4,287.0	2,721.5	3,421.6	4,696.5	4,392.7	4,993.8	5,396.7	5,528.8	5,680.7	6,605.5	5,330.6	3,448.1
5 Total net changes in inventories (Table V-7, line 13) ($ million)	+182.1	+14.2	−126.5	−0.4	+58.7	−34.5	+24.7	+30.5	−67.3	+5.6	+136.5	−30.6	−130.8
6 Final estimate of flow to ultimate users at final cost (Table V-7, line 14) ($ million)	4,164.3	4,272.8	2,848.0	3,422.0	4,637.8	4,427.2	4,969.1	5,366.2	5.596.1	5,675.1	6,469.0	5,361.2	3,578.9

Revised Estimates													
7 Line 2 adj. (line 2 x 1929 ratio of mark-up to value at producers' prices*)	13.1	13.9	14.1	15.2	15.1	15.3	16.0	15.8	17.5	16.6	16.2	16.1	16.0
8 [Line 1 x (line 7 + 100)] ÷ 100	92.1	86.0	54.0	63.7	88.1	81.4	88.7	96.8	90.9	98.1	116.2	94.3	61.2
9 Line 8 adj. to 1929 = 100	79.3	74.0	46.5	54.8	75.8	70.1	76.3	83.3	78.2	84.4	100.0	81.2	52.7
10 Revised 1st estimate of flow to ultimate users at final cost (1929 figure from Table III-5 x line 9) (Table V-7, line 4 revised) ($ million)	5,238.2	4,888.1	3,071.6	3,619.8	5,007.0	4,630.5	5,040.0	5,502.4	5,165.5	5,575.1	6,605.5	5,363.7	3,481.1
11 Revised final estimate of flow to ultimate users at final cost (line 10 −line 5) (Table V-7, line 14 revised) ($ million)	5,056.1	4,873.9	3,198.1	3,620.2	4,948.3	4,665.0	5,015.3	5,471.9	5,232.8	5,569.5	6,469.0	5,394.3	3,611.9

* See *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation*, Vol. One, Table V-6, lines 5 and 6 under Producers' Durable. The ratio is .1620.

TABLE I 7

New Construction by Type, Current Prices, 1919-1943
(billions of dollars)

	RESI-DENTIAL (1)	OTHER PRIVATE (2)	PUBLIC UTILITY (3)	TOTAL BUSINESS (2+3) (4)	PUBLIC Incl. War Constr. (5)	PUBLIC Excl. War Constr. (6)	TOTAL Incl. War Constr. (1+4+5) (7)	TOTAL Excl. War Constr. (1+4+6) (8)
1919	1.9	1.4	0.7	2.0	2.0	0.8	5.9	4.7
1920	1.8	2.1	0.8	2.8	1.3	1.1	6.0	5.8
1921	1.9	1.6	0.6	2.2	1.6	1.5	5.6	5.5
1922	3.0	1.6	0.8	2.3	1.7	1.6	7.0	6.9
1923	3.9	1.8	1.2	3.0	1.6	1.5	8.5	8.4
1924	4.5	1.8	1.3	3.1	1.9	1.8	9.4	9.4
1925	4.8	2.2	1.3	3.5	2.1	2.0	10.4	10.3
1926	4.8	2.7	1.4	4.0	2.1	2.1	10.9	10.9
1927	4.5	2.7	1.4	4.1	2.4	2.3	10.9	10.9
1928	4.1	2.7	1.3	4.0	2.5	2.4	10.6	10.6
1929	3.7	2.6	1.6	4.2	2.4	2.3	10.3	10.3
1930	1.9	2.0	1.5	3.5	2.8	2.7	8.2	8.1
1931	1.6	1.2	0.9	2.1	2.6	2.4	6.2	6.1
1932	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.8	1.7	3.5	3.4
1933	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.1	2.4	2.3
1934	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.3	3.0	2.8
1935	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.4	1.2	3.4	3.1
1936	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.3	2.2	2.0	4.9	4.7
1937	1.8	1.1	0.6	1.7	2.0	1.8	5.5	5.3
1938	1.9	0.8	0.5	1.3	2.1	1.9	5.3	5.0
1939	2.5	0.8	0.5	1.4	2.4	2.1	6.3	6.0
1939*	2.5	0.8	0.5	1.4	2.4	2.2	6.3	6.1
1940	2 8	1.1	0.7	1.7	2.7	1.9	7.3	6.4
1941	3.3	1.4	0.8	2.2	5.4	1.7	10.8	7.2
1942	1.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	10.7	1.5	13.6	4.4
1943	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	6.2	1.1	7.9	2.8

The estimates in *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation,* Vol. One, Table VI-6 (and in *Bulletin 74*) have been replaced by the series described below.

COLUMN

1 Sum of nonfarm and farm residential construction. For 1919-28 nonfarm residential construction, including major alterations and additions, is from *Residential Building* by L. J. Chawner (National Resources Committee, Housing Monograph Series, 1, Washington, D.C., 1939), Table V, and for 1929-43, from the *Survey of Current Business,* June 1943 and June 1944. Farm residential construction, for 1919-28, is estimated at 40 percent of total farm construction (*Construction Activity in the United States, 1915-37* by L. J. Chawner, Domestic Commerce Series, 99, Washington, D.C., 1938); for 1929-43, from the *Survey of Current Business,* June 1943 and June 1944. The apportionment of farm construction, 1919-28, is based on text discussion in *Construction Activity in the United States, 1915-37,* p. 13, and in *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation,* Vol. One, Note A to Table VI-7.

2 Private nonresidential construction plus farm nonresidential construction. Private nonresidential construction for 1919-28 is from *Construction Activity in the United States, 1915-37;* for 1929-43, from the *Survey,* June 1943 and June 1944. Farm nonresidential construction for 1919-28 is the difference between total farm construction and farm residential construction, both described in the note to col. 1; for 1929-43, from the *Survey,* June 1943 and June 1944.

3 & 5 From the sources indicated in the note to col. 2.

6 Col. 5 minus col. 3 of Table I 9.

TABLE I 8

New Construction by Type, 1929 Prices, 1919-1943
(billions of dollars)

	RESI-DENTIAL (1)	OTHER PRIVATE (2)	PUBLIC UTILITY (3)	TOTAL BUSINESS (2+3) (4)	PUBLIC Incl. War Constr. (5)	PUBLIC Excl. War Constr. (6)	TOTAL Incl. War Constr. (1+4+5) (7)	TOTAL Excl. War Constr. (1+4+6) (8)
1919	1.8	1.4	0.6	2.0	2.1	0.8	5.9	4.6
1920	1.4	1.6	0.6	2.3	1.0	0.8	4.7	4.5
1921	1.9	1.6	0.6	2.2	1.5	1.4	5.6	5.5
1922	3.2	1.7	0.8	2.5	1.7	1.6	7.4	7.4
1923	3.8	1.7	1.1	2.9	1.4	1.3	8.1	8.0
1924	4.4	1.7	1.3	3.0	1.7	1.6	9.1	9.0
1925	4.8	2.2	1.3	3.4	2.0	1.9	10.2	10.1
1926	4.8	2.6	1.4	4.0	2.0	1.9	10.7	10.7
1927	4.5	2.7	1.4	4.1	2.3	2.2	10.8	10.8
1928	4.1	2.7	1.4	4.1	2.4	2.4	10.6	10.6
1929	3.7	2.6	1.6	4.2	2.4	2.3	10.3	10.3
1930	2.1	2.1	1.6	3.7	2.9	2.8	8.7	8.5
1931	1.9	1.3	1.0	2.3	2.9	2.8	7.1	7.0
1932	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.2	2.1	4.5	4.3
1933	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.4	1.2	3.0	2.8
1934	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.6	1.4	3.5	3.2
1935	1.4	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.6	1.4	4.0	3.7
1936	1.9	0.9	0.5	1.4	2.3	2.1	5.6	5.3
1937	1.9	1.1	0.6	1.7	2.1	1.9	5.8	5.6
1938	2.1	0.8	0.5	1.3	2.3	2.0	5.6	5.4
1939	2.8	0.9	0.5	1.4	2.4	2.3	6.6	6.5
1939	2.8	0.9	0.5	1.4	2.5	2.4	6.6	6.5
1940	3.0	1.1	0.6	1.7	2.4	2.0	7.1	6.8
1941	3.3	1.4	0.7	2.1	3.1	1.7	8.4	7.1
1942	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	5.4	1.2	7.9	3.8
1943	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	3.4	0.9	4.8	2.3

COLUMN

1 Table I 7, col. 1, divided by the American Appraisal Company construction cost index published in the *Engineering News-Record,* Construction Costs Number.

2 Table I 7, col. 2, divided by the average of the American Appraisal Company index and that of the Aberthaw Company, also published in the *Engineering News-Record.*

3 Table I 7, col. 3, divided by the weighted average of the index for gas plant construction costs (weighted 1), electric light and power construction costs (weighted 5), and railroad construction costs (weighted 4). The first two, compiled by Whitman, Requardt, and Smith, Consulting Engineers, appear in the *Engineering News-Record;* the railroad index is from the Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Valuation.

5 Col. 6 plus col. 3 of Table I 10.

6 Table I 7, col. 6, divided by the weighted average of the Aberthaw index (weighted 6) and the highway construction cost index (weighted 4) obtained from the Public Roads Administration.

TABLE I 9

War Output, Gross and Net, Current Prices, 1919-1943
(billions of dollars)

	GROSS WAR OUTPUT					CONSUMPTION OF		NET WAR OUTPUT	
	NON-DURABLE	MUNITIONS	CONSTRUCTION	War-time Concept	Peace-time Concept	Construction	Munitions	War-time Concept	Peace-time Concept
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1919	3.1	5.5	1.1	9.7	8.6	0.3		9.3	8.2
1920	0.9	0.9	0.2	2.0	1.3	0.5		1.6	0.8
1921	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.4		0.9	0.5
1922	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4		0.2	0.1
1923	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4		*	0.1
1924	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4		*	*
1925	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4		0.1	0.1
1926	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4		0.1	0.1
1927	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3		0.2	0.2
1928	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1		0.5	0.5
1929	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1		0.5	0.5
1930	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.1		0.5	0.5
1931	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.1		0.7	0.5
1932	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.1		0.7	0.5
1933	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1		0.5	0.3
1934	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.1		0.7	0.5
1935	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.1		0.8	0.5
1936	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.2		1.0	0.7
1937	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.2		1.0	0.7
1938	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.2		1.1	0.8
1939	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.6	1.2	0.3		1.2	0.8
1939	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.6
1940	0.8	1.1	0.9	2.8	2.0	0.4	0.2	2.4	1.4
1941	3.8	5.3	3.6	12.8	9.0	0.8	0.7	12.0	7.5
1942	11.1	30.0	9.2	50.3	39.2	1.6	3.6	48.7	34.0
1943	22.8	53.4	5.1	81.3	58.5	1.9	8.6	79.4	48.0

* Less than $50 million.

COLUMN

1 Col. 4 multiplied by the percentage of nondurable in the total derived as follows:

1919-39: nondurable includes for those years in which they appear: (a) pay and subsistence of the armed forces (from data underlying the estimates in *National Income and Its Composition*), (b) foreign loans (largely for food exports), (c) the Food and Fuel Administration, (d) the Grain Corporation, and (e) the Sugar Equalization Board.

1939-43: the percentages are given in the President's Budget Message, 1945 (Washington, D.C., 1944), p. VI, for the period of preparedness (used for 1939-41); of defensive war (used for 1942); and of aggressive deployment (used for 1943).

2 Col. 4 minus col. 1 and 3.

3 *1919-39:* sum of (a) military and naval construction, (b) U. S. Army Engineers, and (c) Veterans' Administration construction. For (a) and (b) for 1919-28 see Chawner's *Construction Activity in the United States;* for 1929-39, the *Survey of Current Business,* June 1943 and June 1944. For (c) the estimates are Chawner's for 1919-36 and are assumed to be the same in 1937-39 as in 1936.

1939-43: sum of public residential, military and naval, and public nonresidential industrial construction (*Survey,* June 1944).

COLUMN

4 *1919-39:* for fiscal years 1919 and 1920 only annual totals for war agencies are available; calendar year totals are based on the monthly data on total ordinary expenditures. For 1921 and later years, from the monthly expenditures by war agencies given in the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury,* calendar year totals are derived. The items included are the War and Navy Departments, Shipping Board, foreign loans, federal control of transportation, the War Finance Corporation, the Food and Fuel Administration in the report for 1919; minus the Food and Fuel Administration plus the Grain Corporation in the report for 1920; minus federal control of transportation in the report for 1921; plus the Sugar Equalization Board in 1922; minus the Grain Corporation and foreign loans in 1923; minus the Sugar Equalization Board in 1924; minus the War Finance Corporation in 1933. To the total is added Veterans' Administration construction and from it are subtracted major receipts on war account—interest on foreign obligations, principal payments on foreign obligations, sale of war supplies, and decrease in the capital stock of the Grain Corporation.

1939-43: see the *Survey,* April 1944, Table 10, p. 13.

5 Col. 2 plus col. 3 plus government war transactions entered under changes in claims against foreign countries (included here in col. 1). For sources of government foreign transactions see notes to Table I 13, col. 2.

6 Table I 10, col. 6, converted to current prices by the price index for war construction (see the notes to Table I 10, col. 3).

7 Table I 10, col. 7, converted to current prices by the price index for munitions (see the notes to Table I 10, col. 2).

8 Col. 4 minus col. 6.

9 Col. 5 minus col. 6 and 7.

TABLE I 10

War Output, Gross and Net, 1929 Prices, 1919-1943
(billions of dollars)

	GROSS WAR OUTPUT					CONSUMPTION OF		NET WAR OUTPUT	
	NON-DURABLE	MUNITIONS	CONSTRUCTION	War-time Concept	Peace-time Concept	Construction	Munitions	War-time Concept	Peace-time Concept
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1919	2.9	4.8	1.2	8.9	7.4	0.4		8.5	7.0
1920	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.7	1.1	0.4		1.3	0.7
1921	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.4		0.8	0.4
1922	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4		0.2	0.1
1923	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4		*	0.1
1924	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4		0.1	*
1925	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4		0.1	*
1926	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4		0.1	0.1
1927	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3		0.2	0.2
1928	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1		0.5	0.5
1929	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1		0.5	0.5
1930	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.1		0.5	0.6
1931	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.1		0.8	0.7
1932	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.1		0.8	0.6
1933	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.1		0.7	0.4
1934	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.1		0.9	0.5
1935	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.2		1.0	0.6
1936	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.4	1.0	0.2		1.2	0.8
1937	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.2		1.1	0.7
1938	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.5	1.0	0.2		1.3	0.8
1939	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.1		0.9	0.4
1939	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	*	0.8	0.2
1940	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.6
1941	4.4	2.1	1.4	7.9	3.5	0.3	0.3	7.7	2.9
1942	11.0	14.4	4.1	29.5	18.5	0.7	1.7	28.8	16.1
1943	19.6	28.3	2.5	50.4	30.8	1.0	4.6	49.4	25.3

* Less than $50 million.

COLUMN

1 *1919-39:* Table I 9, col. 1, divided by the price index implicit in the flow of goods to consumers (see Tables I 14 and I 15).

1939-43: the price index for 1939 is extrapolated through 1943 by the index for nondurable war output described in *National Product in Wartime,* Appendix II.

2 *1919-39:* Table I 9, col. 2, divided by col. 5 of Table I 6.

1939-43: the price index on a 1939 base (*National Product in Wartime*) is based on assumption *a.* It is the index implicit in munitions and war construction, and is converted to a 1929 base by multiplying by .93649, the ratio of our price index for producer durables to Shavell's (*Survey of Current Business,* May 1943).

3 *1919-39:* Table I 9, col. 3, divided by the Aberthaw construction cost index (see notes to Table I 8, col. 2, for source).

1939-43: the price index for munitions and war construction (see notes to col. 2 above). Since both 1929 and 1939 equal 100 in the Aberthaw index, no adjustment is necessary to convert to a 1929 base.

COLUMN

4 Col. 1 plus col. 2 and 3 plus government war transactions (see notes to Table I 13, col. 2 and 4).

5 Col. 2 plus col. 3.

6 Consumption is based on col. 3 and the assumption of a 10-year life period for construction during the war periods, 1914-18 and 1939-43, and of a 20-year life period for 1919-38. The 1914-18 construction estimates are from the same sources as those from 1919 on.

7 Consumption is based on col. 2 and the assumption of a 10-year life for munitions during the war.

8 Col. 4 minus col. 6.

9 Col. 5 minus col. 6 and 7.

TABLE I 11

Net Changes in Inventories and in Claims against Foreign Countries
Current and 1929 Prices, 1919-1939
(billions of dollars)

	NET CHANGES IN INVENTORIES								NET CHANGES IN CLAIMS AGAINST FOREIGN COUNTRIES
	Farm (1)	Mining[a] (2)	Mfg.[a] (3)	Construction (4)	Trade (5)	Monetary Metals (6)	All Other[b] (7)	Total (1-7) (8)	(9)
					CURRENT PRICES				
1919	+0.16	+0.5	+1.7	+0.03	+1.7	−0.10	−0.06	+4.0	+3.2
1920	+1.5	−0.08	+2.7	+0.38	+2.4	−0.09	+0.5	+7.3	+2.3
1921	−0.5	−0.03	+0.03	+0.16	+0.26	+0.09	+0.14	+0.15	+1.3
1922	−0.05	−0.28	+1.0	−0.18	+0.11	+0.07	−0.11	+0.6	+0.45
1923	−0.01	+0.17	+1.5	−0.01	+1.1	+0.06	+0.24	+3.1	+0.22
1924	−0.7	+0.08	−0.28	+0.10	−0.16	+0.05	+0.03	−0.9	+0.7
1925	+0.7	−0.10	+0.7	+0.14	+0.13	[c]	+0.22	+1.8	+0.33
1926	−0.37	−0.07	+0.5	+0.20	+0.8	+0.03	+0.42	+1.6	+0.12
1927	+0.01	+0.15	−0.06	+0.14	−0.12	+0.04	+0.28	+0.45	+0.45
1928	+0.08	−0.20	+0.05	−0.25	+0.40	+0.04	−0.46	−0.34	+0.7
1929	−0.08	+0.20	+0.9	+0.26	+0.7	+0.02	+0.39	+2.4	+0.43
1930	−0.13	−0.17	+0.44	−0.44	−0.36	+0.03	−0.46	−1.1	+0.6
1931	+0.30	+0.10	−0.9	−0.14	−0.5	+0.04	−0.21	−1.3	+0.15
1932	+0.14	−0.09	−1.3	+0.16	−1.1	+0.04	−0.24	−2.4	+0.05
1933	−0.24	−0.02	−0.21	+0.06	−0.7	−0.01	−0.05	−1.1	+0.12
1934	−0.7			+0.10	+0.03	−0.15	−1.0	−1.7	+0.35
1935	+0.6			+0.25	+0.14	+0.43	−0.17	+1.3	−0.15
1936	−0.6			+0.48	+0.9	+0.26	+1.6	+2.5	−0.30
1937	+0.9			−0.21	+0.37	+0.26	+1.2	+2.5	−0.10
1938	+0.22			+0.32	−0.18	+0.29	−0.9	−0.27	+0.8
1939	+0.19			−0.10	+0.40	+0.21	+0.8	+1.5	+0.7
					1929 PRICES				
1919	+0.03	+0.40	+1.2	+0.03	+1.3	−0.05	−0.05	+2.8	+2.1
1920	+0.8	−0.04	+1.6	+0.24	+1.4	−0.10	+0.34	+4.2	+1.4
1921	−0.6	−0.02	−0.04	+0.17	+0.28	+0.08	+0.13	−0.04	+1.3
1922	−0.14	−0.26	+0.8	−0.18	+0.10	+0.06	−0.11	+0.31	+0.45
1923	−0.03	+0.15	+1.4	−0.01	+1.1	+0.05	+0.22	+2.8	+0.22
1924	−0.8	+0.08	−0.24	+0.09	−0.18	+0.05	+0.03	−0.9	+0.6
1925	+0.5	−0.09	+0.7	+0.13	+0.14	[d]	+0.21	+1.6	+0.29
1926	−0.5	−0.06	+0.34	+0.19	+0.8	+0.02	+0.42	+1.2	+0.11
1927	−0.01	+0.14	−0.06	+0.14	−0.12	+0.04	+0.29	+0.42	+0.45
1928	+0.07	−0.20	+0.03	−0.26	+0.40	+0.04	−0.46	−0.38	+0.7
1929	−0.08	+0.20	+0.9	+0.26	+0.7	+0.02	+0.39	+2.4	+0.43
1930	−0.13	−0.18	+0.49	−0.46	−0.37	+0.03	−0.46	−1.1	+0.7
1931	+0.5	+0.12	−1.1	−0.17	−0.6	+0.04	−0.22	−1.4	+0.25
1932	+0.40	−0.12	−1.8	+0.22	−1.6	+0.04	−0.30	−3.2	+0.08
1933	−0.45	−0.03	−0.28	+0.08	−1.0	−0.01	−0.06	−1.7	+0.18
1934	−1.2			+0.11	+0.04	−0.02	−1.2	−2.3	+0.44
1935	+0.7			+0.27	+0.18	+0.37	−0.19	+1.3	−0.18
1936	−0.7			+0.51	+1.1	+0.24	+1.7	+2.9	−0.36
1937	+0.8			−0.21	+0.43	+0.23	+1.3	+2.6	−0.11
1938	+0.35			+0.32	−0.23	+0.29	−1.0	−0.30	+1.0
1939	+0.30			−0.10	+0.5	+0.24	+0.9	+1.8	+0.8

[a] For 1934-39, included with 'all other'.
[b] For 1934-39, including mining and manufacturing.
[c] Less than − $1 million.
[d] Less than + $1 million.

The series on net changes in inventories and in claims against foreign countries in Table I 11 are somewhat different in scope from those in *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation,* Vol. One, Tables VII-9, VII-10, and VIII-2. To the former have been added net changes in the value of capital livestock and in stocks of monetary metals. Transfer to the latter of changes in the stock of gold resulting from international flow cancels the change in claims arising from that source.

CURRENT PRICES

COLUMN

1 Net changes in the inventories of crops, of capital livestock on farms (horses, mules, and milk cows) and of other livestock (cattle, calves, hogs, sheep and lambs, etc.). For 1919-33, net changes in the inventories of crops and in stocks of cattle, calves, hogs, sheep and lambs, etc., are from *ibid.,* Table VII-4. For 1934-39, they are estimated by the procedure outlined in Notes A-G to Table VII-4. Department of Agriculture revisions of the source material have been incorporated in the estimates for 1935-39 but not for the earlier years. The incomparability, however, is negligible.

Net changes in the value of capital livestock are estimated as the difference between the gross increase in value (formerly included in the flow of producer durable commodities) and the gross decrease in value (formerly included in the consumption of business capital) in horses, mules, and milk cows on farms. Gross increase for 1919-33 is from *ibid.,* Table V-9; for 1934-39, the procedure is that indicated in Notes A, B, and C to Table V-9. Gross decrease for 1919-35 is from *Capital Consumption and Adjustment,* Appendix B, Table VI; for 1936-39, the procedure is that outlined in that table.

2&3 From *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation,* Vol. One, Table VII-10.

4 *1919-33: ibid.,* Table VI-4, line 6.

1934-39: net changes in 1929 prices (described below) are multiplied by the BLS wholesale price index for building materials adjusted by the procedure indicated in *ibid.,* Note C to Table VI-1, line 6.

5 *1919-33: ibid.,* Table VII-10.

1934-39: net changes in 1929 prices (described below) are multiplied by the price index derived by dividing the net change in current prices for 1933 by the net change in 1929 prices and extrapolating by the BLS wholesale price index for all commodities other than farm.

6 Previously treated as a separate item, net changes in stocks of monetary metals are now included with net changes in business inventories. Net changes in gold stocks resulting from international flow, formerly included, have been transferred to net changes in claims against foreign countries, offsetting the change in these claims that arises from the international movement of gold.

1919-33: we deduct from net changes in stocks of monetary metals as shown in *ibid.,* Table VII-11, the net gold movement (reported annually in *Balance of International Payments of the United States;* Department of Commerce).

1934-39: net changes in stocks of gold, of silver bullion held in mints and assay offices, and of silver coin are estimated from the *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint* by the methods indicated in *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation,* Vol. One, Note A to Table VII-11. From these are subtracted net changes in gold stocks resulting from international flow (reported annually in the *Balance of International Payments of the United States*).

7 *1919-33:* the difference between net changes in 'all other' inventories, as shown in *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation,* Vol. One, Table VII-10, and net changes in construction inventories, col. 4.

Table I 11 continued:

CURRENT PRICES (*concl.*)

COLUMN

1934-39: 'all other' comprises mining, manufacturing, transportation and other public utilities, service, finance, and 'nature of business not given'. The net changes in 1929 prices (described below) are multiplied by the index computed by dividing the net change in current prices for 1933 by the net change in 1929 prices and extrapolating by the BLS wholesale price index for all commodities.

9 'Balance on commodity and service account' plus 'net currency movements' (reported annually in the *Balance of International Payments of the United States*).

1929 PRICES

1 In general, the adjustment for price changes follows the procedures adopted in *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation,* Vol. One. The cost or market, whichever is lower, basis of valuation is assumed for inventories reported in dollar values. For the price indexes used to convert the current price values to constant prices, the average of October and November is taken to represent cost, and the average of December and the following January, market.

2&3 *Ibid.*, Table VII-9.

4 *1919-33: ibid.*, Table VI-4, line 5.

1934-39: inventories in current prices are estimated, converted to 1929 prices, and annual net changes in the latter determined.

For inventories in current prices, total new construction (Table I 7) is multiplied by the ratio of inventories to construction. This ratio is computed for 1933 by dividing inventories, as estimated from *ibid.,* Table VI-4 and Note A to Table VI-4, by new construction. It is extrapolated for 1934-37 by the ratio of inventories to sales for construction companies derived from *Statistics of Income.* Extrapolation of the ratio for 1938 and 1939 is by inventory sales ratios for wholesalers of lumber, millwork and other building materials, and plumbing and heating supplies (*Dun's Review*, May 1939 and 1940).

Inventories in current prices are converted to 1929 prices by the BLS wholesale price index for building materials adjusted by the procedure indicated in *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation,* Vol. One, Note C to Table VI-1, line 6.

5 *1919-33: ibid.*, Table VII-9.

1934-39: inventories in current prices are estimated, converted to 1929 prices, and annual net changes in the result determined.

Inventories in current prices are estimated separately for wholesale and retail trade as follows:

Wholesale: the product of sales and the ratio of inventories to them. Sales for 1933-35 are from *Domestic Commerce,* February 20, 1937 and January 30, 1928. The figure for 1935 is extrapolated to 1936-39 by the sales of wholesalers proper (*ibid.,* Jan. 20, 1940).

The ratio of inventories to sales is computed for 1933 and extrapolated to 1935 by inventory-sales ratios derived from the *Census of Wholesale Distribution.* (Owing to minor changes in the structure of the Wholesale Census from census year to census year, the ratios for 1933 and 1935 derived from the 1933 and 1935 Censuses are not comparable with that derived from the 1929 Census which we use as a base. They are not used directly, therefore, but as an index of the change from 1933 to 1935.) The inventory-sales ratio

COLUMN

for 1934 is extrapolated from 1935 by ratios derived from *Statistics of Income* for all corporations engaged in trade. The 1935 ratio is extrapolated for 1936 and 1937 by ratios derived from the *Census Survey of Wholesale Distribution*. The 1937 ratio is extrapolated for 1938 and 1939 by ratios derived from *Dun's Review*, May 1940.

Retail: the product of sales (*Domestic Commerce*, Jan. 20, 1940) and the ratio of inventories to them. The inventory-sales ratio is computed for 1933 and extrapolated to 1935 by inventory-sales ratios derived from the *Census of Retail Distribution*. The inventory-sales ratio for 1934 is extrapolated from 1935 by ratios derived from *Statistics of Income* for all corporations engaged in trade. The 1935 ratio is extrapolated to 1936-39 by ratios derived from *Dun's Review*, May 1940.

The sum of inventories in current prices for wholesale and retail trade is converted to 1929 prices by the index computed by dividing inventories in current prices for 1933 by those in 1929 prices and extrapolating for 1934-39 by the BLS wholesale price index for all commodities other than farm.

6 The procedure is that indicated in the note describing the estimates in current prices.

7 *1919-33:* the difference between net changes in 'all other' inventories, as shown in *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation*, Vol. One, Table VII-9, and net changes in construction inventories, col. 4.

1934-39: inventories in current prices are estimated, converted to 1929 prices, and annual net changes in the latter determined. 'All other' comprises mining, manufacturing, transportation and other public utilities, service, finance, and 'nature of business not given'. Inventories in current prices are estimated as follows:

Mining: for 1934-37, derived by the method outlined in *ibid.*, Note A to Table VII-1 and Note A to Table VII-2. 1937 is extrapolated to 1938 by manufacturing and transportation inventories combined (see below). For 1939, extrapolation is by manufacturing inventories alone.

Manufacturing: for 1934-37, derived by the method outlined in *ibid.* 1937 is extrapolated to 1938 and 1939 by data on inventories from *Dun's Review*, May 1940.

Transportation and other public utilities: for 1934-37, by the method outlined in *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation*, Vol. One, Note A to Table VII-1. 1937 is extrapolated to 1938 by materials and supplies held by Class I steam railroads, electric railways, pipe lines, carriers by water, telephone companies, and telegraph and cable companies (ICC reports). 1938 inventories are extrapolated to 1939 by manufacturing inventories.

Service, finance, and 'nature of business not given': estimated by the procedure indicated for mining.

The sum of inventories in current prices in these industries is converted to 1929 prices by the index derived by dividing inventories in current prices for 1933 by their values in 1929 prices (*Commodity Flow and Capital Formation*, Vol. One, Tables VII-6 and VII-8) and extrapolating by the BLS wholesale price index for all commodities.

9 The values in current prices are converted to 1929 prices by the BLS wholesale price index for all commodities adjusted to a 1929 base.

TABLE I 12

Net Changes in Inventories and in Claims against Foreign Countries
Current and 1929 Prices, 1939-1943
(billions of dollars)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
CURRENT PRICES					
1 Net changes in business inventories	0.9	1.8	3.5	−0.5	−0.5
2 Net changes in claims against foreign countries	1.0	1.8	1.2	−0.1	−2.1
1929 PRICES					
3 Net changes in business inventories	1.1	2.2	3.8	−0.5	−0.5
4 Net changes in claims against foreign countries	1.2	2.2	1.3	−0.1	−1.9

LINE

1 *Survey of Current Business,* April 1944, p. 13, Table 10, line 13.

2 *Ibid.,* lines 14 and 15.

3 & 4 The values in current prices are converted to 1929 prices by the BLS wholesale price index for all commodities adjusted to a 1929 base.

TABLE I 13

Gross Capital Formation, Total and Nonwar
Current and 1929 Prices, 1919-1943
(billions of dollars)

	CURRENT PRICES		1929 PRICES	
	Total (1)	Nonwar (2)	Total (3)	Nonwar (4)
1919	19.2	10.6	16.3	8.9
1920	21.9	20.6	15.6	14.6
1921	11.1	10.2	10.4	9.6
1922	12.2	11.7	12.4	11.9
1923	17.6	17.0	16.9	16.4
1924	14.7	14.2	14.2	13.8
1925	18.4	17.9	18.0	17.6
1926	19.0	18.5	18.6	18.1
1927	17.8	17.3	17.8	17.3
1928	17.3	16.8	17.4	16.8
1929	20.7	20.1	20.7	20.1
1930	13.5	12.9	14.3	13.7
1931	8.8	8.2	10.2	9.4
1932	3.3	2.7	3.8	3.1
1933	3.6	3.2	4.2	3.6
1934	4.6	4.0	5.0	4.4
1935	8.4	7.8	9.6	9.0
1936	12.0	11.1	13.8	12.6
1937	14.1	13.3	14.8	13.9
1938	10.2	9.3	11.0	10.0
1939	14.6	13.4	15.3	14.8
1939	14.5	13.5	15.1	14.7
1940	18.9	16.9	19.3	18.5
1941	29.7	20.8	24.8	21.4
1942	48.1	8.9	26.6	8.1
1943	61.8	3.3	33.7	2.9

COLUMN

1 Sum of Table I 6, col. 2; I 7, col. 7; I 11, col. 8 and 9; and I 12, lines 1 and 2.

2 Sum of Table I 6, col. 4; I 7, col. 8; I 11, col. 8 and 9; and I 12, lines 1 and 2; minus government foreign loans (*Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*) and war debt receipts (*Balance of International Payments*).

3 Sum of Table I 6, col. 6; I 8, col. 7; I 11, col. 8 and 9; and I 12, lines 3 and 4.

4 Sum of Table I 6, col. 7; I 8, col. 8; I 11, col. 8; I 12, lines 3 and 4, and Table I 11, col. 9; minus government foreign loans and war debt receipts (see notes to col. 2 above) converted to 1929 prices by the index implicit in Table I 11, col. 9.

Total gross capital formation, 1941-43, is understated to the extent of Lend-Lease for nonwar products, statistics for which were not available when this report was being prepared.

TABLE I 14

Gross National Product, Peacetime and Wartime Concepts Current Prices, 1919-1943 (billions of dollars)

	PEACETIME CONCEPT			WARTIME CONCEPT			
	Flow of Goods to Consumers (1)	Gross Capital Formation (2)	Gross National Product (1+2) (3)	Flow of Goods to Consumers (4)	Nonwar Gross Capital Formation (5)	War Output (6)	Gross National Product (4+5+6) (7)
1919	54.0	19.2	73.2	54.0	10.6	9.7	74.2
1920	63.0	21.9	84.9	63.0	20.6	2.0	85.6
1921	56.3	11.1	67.4	56.3	10.2	1.3	67.7
1922	56.2	12.2	68.4	56.2	11.7	0.6	68.4
1923	62.9	17.6	80.4	62.9	17.0	0.4	80.4
1924	66.2	14.7	80.8	66.2	14.2	0.5	80.9
1925	66.6	18.4	84.9	66.6	17.9	0.5	85.0
1926	72.1	19.0	91.1	72.1	18.5	0.5	91.1
1927	71.8	17.8	89.6	71.8	17.3	0.5	89.6
1928	73.9	17.3	91.3	73.9	16.8	0.6	91.3
1929	76.7	20.7	97.4	76.7	20.1	0.6	97.4
1930	73.5	13.5	87.1	73.5	12.9	0.6	87.0
1931	60.3	8.8	69.0	60.3	8.2	0.8	69.2
1932	47.3	3.3	50.5	47.3	2.7	0.8	50.7
1933	45.9	3.6	49.5	45.9	3.2	0.6	49.7
1934	52.8	4.6	57.4	52.8	4.0	0.9	57.6
1935	54.0	8.4	62.4	54.0	7.8	1.0	62.7
1936	59.2	12.0	71.2	59.2	11.1	1.2	71.5
1937	65.9	14.1	80.0	65.9	13.3	1.2	80.3
1938	64.9	10.2	75.1	64.9	9.3	1.3	75.5
1939	67.9	14.5	82.4	67.9	13.5	1.4	82.8
1940	72.2	18.9	91.1	72.2	16.9	2.8	91.9
1941	81.5	29.7	111.2	81.5	20.8	12.8	115.1
1942	89.9	48.1	138.0	89.9	8.9	50.3	149.1
1943	99.4	61.8	161.2	99.4	3.3	81.3	184.0

COLUMN

1 & 4 Table I 5, col. 5.

2 Table I 13, col. 1.

COLUMN

5 *Ibid.*, col. 2.

6 Table I 9, col. 4.

TABLE I 15

Gross National Product, Peacetime and Wartime Concepts
1929 Prices, 1919-1943
(billions of dollars)

	PEACETIME CONCEPT			WARTIME CONCEPT			
	Flow of Goods to Consumers (1)	Gross Capital Formation (2)	Gross National Product (1+2) (3)	Flow of Goods to Consumers (4)	Nonwar Gross Capital Formation (5)	War Output (6)	Gross National Product (4+5+6) (7)
1919	50.2	16.3	66.4	50.2	8.9	8.9	68.0
1920	52.2	15.6	67.8	52.2	14.6	1.7	68.5
1921	53.8	10.4	64.2	53.8	9.6	1.2	64.5
1922	56.5	12.4	68.9	56.5	11.9	0.6	69.0
1923	61.9	16.9	78.8	61.9	16.4	0.4	78.7
1924	66.0	14.2	80.3	66.0	13.8	0.5	80.3
1925	64.9	18.0	82.9	64.9	17.6	0.5	82.9
1926	70.0	18.6	88.5	70.0	18.1	0.5	88.5
1927	71.7	17.8	89.5	71.7	17.3	0.5	89.5
1928	73.2	17.4	90.6	73.2	16.8	0.6	90.6
1929	76.4	20.7	97.1	76.4	20.1	0.6	97.1
1930	75.7	14.3	90.0	75.7	13.7	0.7	90.0
1931	68.6	10.2	78.7	68.6	9.4	0.9	78.8
1932	61.2	3.8	65.1	61.2	3.1	0.9	65.3
1933	61.5	4.2	65.6	61.5	3.6	0.8	65.9
1934	67.2	5.0	72.3	67.2	4.4	1.0	72.7
1935	67.3	9.6	76.9	67.3	9.0	1.1	77.4
1936	73.5	13.8	87.3	73.5	12.6	1.4	87.5
1937	79.0	14.8	93.8	79.0	13.9	1.3	94.2
1938	79.7	11.0	90.7	79.7	10.0	1.5	91.1
1939	85.1	15.1	100.2	85.1	14.7	0.9	100.8
1940	89.1	19.3	108.4	89.1	18.5	1.8	109.4
1941	95.5	24.8	120.3	95.5	21.4	7.9	124.8
1942	92.1	26.6	118.7	92.1	8.1	29.5	129.7
1943	92.8	33.7	126.5	92.8	2.9	50.4	146.0

COLUMN
1 & 4 Table I 5, col. 10.
2 Table I 13, col. 3.

COLUMN
5 *Ibid.*, col. 4.
6 Table I 10, col. 4.

TABLE I 16

Capital Consumption, Current and 1929 Prices, 1919-1943 (billions of dollars)

	CURRENT PRICES					1929 PRICES				
		PUBLIC		TOTAL			PUBLIC		TOTAL	
	PRIVATE (1)	Incl. War (2)	Excl. War (3)	Incl. War (1+2) (4)	Excl. War (1+3) (5)	PRIVATE (6)	Incl. War (7)	Excl. War (8)	Incl. War (6+7) (9)	Excl. War (6+8) (10)
1919	8.2	0.8	0.4	8.9	8.6	7.5	0.8	0.4	8.3	7.9
1920	9.7	1.0	0.5	10.7	10.2	7.4	0.8	0.4	8.2	7.8
1921	7.2	0.8	0.4	8.0	7.6	7.1	0.8	0.4	7.8	7.4
1922	6.9	0.7	0.4	7.7	7.3	7.4	0.8	0.4	8.3	7.9
1923	7.9	0.9	0.4	8.8	8.4	7.7	0.8	0.4	8.5	8.1
1924	7.9	0.9	0.5	8.8	8.3	7.7	0.8	0.4	8.6	8.2
1925	8.0	0.9	0.5	8.9	8.5	8.1	0.9	0.5	8.9	8.5
1926	8.6	0.9	0.5	9.5	9.1	8.7	0.9	0.5	9.6	9.2
1927	8.7	0.9	0.6	9.5	9.2	8.7	0.8	0.6	9.6	9.3
1928	8.9	0.7	0.6	9.6	9.5	9.1	0.7	0.6	9.7	9.6
1929	9.5	0.7	0.6	10.2	10.1	9.5	0.7	0.6	10.2	10.1
1930	9.0	0.7	0.6	9.7	9.6	9.4	0.7	0.6	10.1	10.0
1931	8.0	0.7	0.6	8.7	8.6	9.2	0.8	0.7	10.0	9.9
1932	7.0	0.7	0.5	7.6	7.5	8.7	0.8	0.7	9.5	9.4
1933	6.6	0.7	0.6	7.3	7.2	8.5	0.9	0.7	9.3	9.2
1934	7.0	0.8	0.6	7.8	7.7	8.4	0.9	0.8	9.3	9.1
1935	7.1	0.8	0.7	7.9	7.8	8.4	0.9	0.8	9.3	9.1
1936	7.4	0.9	0.8	8.4	8.2	8.5	1.0	0.9	9.5	9.3
1937	8.4	1.1	0.9	9.5	9.3	8.7	1.1	1.0	9.8	9.6
1938	8.4	1.2	1.0	9.6	9.4	8.8	1.2	1.0	10.0	9.8
1939	8.6	1.4	1.0	10.0	9.6	8.9	1.2	1.1	10.1	10.0
1940	8.8	1.6	1.0	10.4	9.8	9.1	1.3	1.0	10.4	10.1
1941	9.7	2.5	1.0	12.2	10.7	9.7	1.6	1.0	11.3	10.7
1942	10.6	6.2	1.0	16.8	11.6	10.3	3.4	1.0	13.7	11.3
1943	11.3	11.5	1.0	22.8	12.3	10.8	6.5	1.0	17.3	11.8

COLUMN

1 *1919-35: Capital Consumption and Adjustment* by Solomon Fabricant (National Bureau of Economic Research, 1938), Table 31, p. 170. The estimates include business capital depreciation and depletion, provision for fire and marine losses, and depreciation on residences.

1936-39: estimates prepared by Mr. Fabricant by methods similar to those for 1919-35.

1940-43: extrapolated from 1939 with the Department of Commerce series (*Survey of Current Business*, April 1944, p. 14, Table 13) as index.

2 Table I 9, col. 6 and 7, plus col. 3, below.

3 *1919-38:* see notes to col. 1.
1939-43: assumed to be $1 billion annually.

6&8 *1919-39:* see notes to col. 1.

1939-43: col. 1 divided by the price index obtained by extrapolating the 1939 index by that derived from *National Product in Wartime*, Appendix Table II 3.

7 Col. 8 plus Table I 10, col. 6 and 7.

TABLE I 17

Net Capital Formation, Total and Nonwar
Current and 1929 Prices, 1919-1943
(billions of dollars)

	CURRENT PRICES		1929 PRICES	
	Total	Nonwar	Total	Nonwar
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1919	10.2	2.0	8.0	1.0
1920	11.2	10.4	7.5	6.8
1921	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.1
1922	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.0
1923	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.3
1924	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.6
1925	9.5	9.4	9.1	9.0
1926	9.4	9.4	9.0	8.9
1927	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.0
1928	7.7	7.3	7.7	7.2
1929	10.5	10.0	10.5	10.0
1930	3.8	3.3	4.2	3.6
1931	[a]	−0.5	0.2	−0.5
1932	−4.4	−4.8	−5.7	−6.3
1933	−3.7	−4.0	−5.2	−5.6
1934	−3.2	−3.7	−4.2	−4.7
1935	0.4	[b]	0.3	−0.1
1936	3.7	2.9	4.3	3.3
1937	4.6	4.0	5.0	4.3
1938	0.6	−0.2	1.0	0.2
1939	4.7	3.8	5.2	4.8
1939	4.5	3.9	5.0	4.8
1940	8.5	7.1	8.9	8.4
1941	17.5	10.1	13.5	10.7
1942	31.3	−2.7	12.9	−3.2
1943	39.0	−9.0	16.4	−8.9

[a] Less than $50 million. [b] Less than −$50 million.

COLUMN

1 Table I 13, col. 1, minus Table I 16, col. 4.

2 Table I 13, col. 2, minus Table I 16, col. 5.

3 Table I 13, col. 3, minus Table I 16, col. 9.

4 Table I 13, col. 4, minus Table I 16, col. 10.

TABLE I 18

Net National Product, Peacetime and Wartime Concepts
Current Prices, 1919-1943
(billions of dollars)

	PEACETIME CONCEPT			WARTIME CONCEPT			
	Flow of Goods to Consumers	Net Capital Formation	Net National Product (1+2)	Flow of Goods to Consumers	Nonwar Net Capital Formation	Net War Output	Net National Product (4+5+6)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1919	54.0	10.2	64.2	54.0	2.0	9.3	65.3
1920	63.0	11.2	74.2	63.0	10.4	1.6	75.0
1921	56.3	3.1	59.4	56.3	2.6	0.9	59.8
1922	56.2	4.5	60.7	56.2	4.4	0.2	60.8
1923	62.9	8.7	71.6	62.9	8.6	[a]	71.6
1924	66.2	5.9	72.1	66.2	5.9	[a]	72.1
1925	66.6	9.5	76.0	66.6	9.4	0.1	76.1
1926	72.1	9.4	81.6	72.1	9.4	0.1	81.6
1927	71.8	8.2	80.1	71.8	8.1	0.2	80.1
1928	73.9	7.7	81.7	73.9	7.3	0.5	81.7
1929	76.7	10.5	87.2	76.7	10.0	0.5	87.3
1930	73.5	3.8	77.3	73.5	3.3	0.5	77.3
1931	60.3	[a]	60.3	60.3	−0.5	0.7	60.4
1932	47.3	−4.4	42.9	47.3	−4.8	0.7	43.1
1933	45.9	−3.7	42.2	45.9	−4.0	0.5	42.4
1934	52.8	−3.2	49.5	52.8	−3.7	0.7	49.8
1935	54.0	0.4	54.4	54.0	[b]	0.8	54.7
1936	59.2	3.7	62.9	59.2	2.9	1.0	63.1
1937	65.9	4.6	70.5	65.9	4.0	1.0	70.9
1938	64.9	0.6	65.5	64.9	−0.2	1.1	65.9
1939	67.9	4.5	72.4	67.9	3.9	1.1	72.9
1940	72.2	8.5	80.7	72.2	7.1	2.4	81.7
1941	81.5	17.5	99.0	81.5	10.1	12.0	103.6
1942	89.9	31.3	121.2	89.9	−2.7	48.7	135.9
1943	99.4	39.0	138.4	99.4	−9.0	79.4	169.7

[a] Less than $50 million.

[b] Less than −$50 million.

COLUMN

1 & 4 Table I 5, col. 5.

2 Table I 17, col. 1.

COLUMN

5 *Ibid.*, col. 2.

6 Table I 9, col. 8.

TABLE I 19

Net National Product, Peacetime and Wartime Concepts
1929 Prices, 1919-1943
(billions of dollars)

	PEACETIME CONCEPT			WARTIME CONCEPT			
	Flow of Goods to Consumers (1)	Net Capital Formation (2)	Net National Product (1+2) (3)	Flow of Goods to Consumers (4)	Nonwar Net Capital Formation (5)	Net War Output (6)	Net National Product (4+5+6) (7)
1919	50.2	8.0	58.2	50.2	1.0	8.5	59.7
1920	52.2	7.5	59.6	52.2	6.8	1.3	60.3
1921	53.8	2.6	56.3	53.8	2.1	0.8	56.7
1922	56.5	4.1	60.7	56.5	4.0	0.2	60.7
1923	61.9	8.4	70.3	61.9	8.3	[a]	70.3
1924	66.0	5.6	71.7	66.0	5.6	0.1	71.7
1925	64.9	9.1	74.0	64.9	9.0	0.1	74.0
1926	70.0	9.0	79.0	70.0	8.9	0.1	79.0
1927	71.7	8.2	79.9	71.7	8.0	0.2	79.9
1928	73.2	7.7	80.8	73.2	7.2	0.5	80.9
1929	76.4	10.5	86.9	76.4	10.0	0.5	86.9
1930	75.7	4.2	79.9	75.7	3.6	0.5	79.8
1931	68.6	0.2	68.7	68.6	−0.5	0.8	68.8
1932	61.2	−5.7	55.5	61.2	−6.3	0.8	55.7
1933	61.5	−5.2	56.3	61.5	−5.6	0.7	56.6
1934	67.2	−4.2	63.0	67.2	−4.7	0.9	63.4
1935	67.3	0.3	67.6	67.3	−0.1	1.0	68.1
1936	73.5	4.3	77.8	73.5	3.3	1.2	78.0
1937	79.0	5.0	84.0	79.0	4.3	1.1	84.4
1938	79.7	1.0	80.7	79.7	0.2	1.3	81.1
1939	85.1	5.0	90.1	85.1	4.8	0.8	90.7
1940	89.1	8.9	98.0	89.1	8.4	1.7	99.2
1941	95.5	13.5	109.0	95.5	10.7	7.7	113.8
1942	92.1	12.9	105.0	92.1	−3.2	28.8	117.7
1943	92.8	16.4	109.2	92.8	−8.9	49.4	133.3

[a] Less than $50 million.

COLUMN
1 & 4 Table I 5, col. 10.
2 Table I 17, col. 3.

COLUMN
5 *Ibid.*, col. 4.
6 Table I 10, col. 8.